The Constitution.

VOL. VIII. ATLANTA, GA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 15, 1875 NO. 156

Daily Constitution.

W. A. HEMPHILL & CO.
Office: 36 Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

TERMS:

DAILY, One Year.....$10 00
" Six Months..... 5 00
WEEKLY, One Year..... 2 00
" Six Months..... 1 00

Postage for one year, on Daily, 60 cents; Weekly, 15 cents.

☞ Subscription and Postage must be paid in advance. When postage is not remitted, a deduction in time will be made sufficient to cover postage.

RATES OF ADVERTISING FOR USUAL ADVERTISEMENTS, THE RATES NAMED IN THE FOLLOWING TABLE:

Length of Square Ten Lines.	1 w'k	2 w'ks	3 w'ks	4 w'ks
One Square.....	$ 3.50	$ 6.00	$ 8.00	$ 9.50
Two Squares....	6.50	11.50	15.50	18.00
Three Squares..	9.00	16.50	21.00	26.50
Four Squares...	11.00	20.00	27.00	33.00
Five Squares...	13.00	23.00	31.50	39.00
Six Squares.....	14.50	26.50	35.50	44.00
Seven Squares...	16.00	27.00	39.00	48.50
Half Column....	30.00	55.00	70.00	85.00
One Column.....	50.00	75.00	90.00	100.00

Advertisements inserted three times a week, one-fourth off the table rates; two times a week, one-half off the table rates; once a week, $1 per square, each insertion. Weekly, $1 per square, each insertion.

Theatres, Shows, Minstrel Companies and such like amusements, $1 per square for first insertion, and 75 cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

Notices of any kind in "Preferred Locals" 25 cents per line each insertion. "City Locals" (in brevier) 20 cents per line, each insertion; in "Local and Business," 15 cents per line, each insertion. "Captions" are counted as two lines. A line is estimated at 6 words. Contract rates reasonable. TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS must be paid in advance.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, DEC. 14.

THE Chattanooga Times urges congress to make a liberal appropriation for the opening of the Muscle shoals in the Tennessee river, and we second the motion. It would open to the country a large river that traverses very rich agricultural and mineral districts.

FLORIDA, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New York. Oregon, Rhode Island and Wisconsin, each numbered its people this year. The result of these censuses clearly show that the progress of our population has at least received a temporary check. Immigration has sadly fallen off in these days of Grantism and unwise legislation.

THE people of Valdosta are moving to secure a building for a library and reading room. Every town in Georgia, no matter how small it may be, should take similar steps. As a means of popular education a circulating library is almost unrivaled in economy and valuable results. It should go hand in hand with the system of public schools.

CALIFORNIA, Florida, Maine, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming—twelve states and territories in all, have no usury laws. Georgia has practically no usury law, and for that matter no state as since the decision of the supreme court of the United States, which lets the national banks loan money on their own terms without endangering the principal.

WE hope the house will not pass Starkweather's bill as prepared by the post office department. It simply restores the postage to one cent for every two ounces on pamphlets, transient newspapers, periodicals, magazines, handbills, prospectuses and proof shee's, but leaves the rate on other third class matter as at present, which is one cent an ounce. Books should be included in the reduced rate, for there should be the smallest possible charge upon the dissemination of intelligence.

HENRY CLEWS is out in another card, in which he admits that he did enter into a partnership with Cheever and "James Van Buren." The gentleman from the west, that man of powerful influence, is still a mystery. Clews admits that he did have an understanding with Cheever to make use of the latter's "superior facilities for obtaining information such as affected the Wall street markets," but he does not tell who or where his partner, known as "James Van Buren," is. Is the name a mask of a man of "powerful influence?" or is Van still alive, and if so, where?

ALDERMAN JOHNSON, of Griffin, attributes the woes of his city to an insolvent treasury, a burdensome debt and an overtaxed people. He thinks matters will go on from bad to worse unless the city charter is supplanted by one for an incorporated town, containing clauses that will limit the current expenses and forbid the creation of new debts. The current expenses should not exceed $4,000 a year, and on that basis there is a chance for Griffin to get out of debt without maintaining her present ruinous rate of taxation. Mr. Johnson's views certainly seem to be the essence of common sense, but we are too far away perhaps to know Griffin's wants.

KING KALAKAUA'S bill of travelling expenses is now before congress. The king of the Cannibal islands incurred the following bills at our expense:

Arlington hotel and carriage expenses.....	$ 3,375 50
Capt W. G. Temple and suite, travelling expenses.....	1,960 00
Pennsylvania railroad company, special car.....	15 00
Boston and Providence railroad company, transportation.....	59 11
Niagara, N. Y., expenses....	134 25
Sleeping car, Niagara to Chicago.....	100 00
Boston and Albany railroad, transportation from Boston to Chicago.....	396 00
John B Drake, hotel supplies, St. Louis to Chicago....	138 50
New York and New Haven and Hartford railroad, special car.....	150 00
Grand Central, Omaha, expenses.....	244 05
J. E. Monkel, supplies at Omaha.....	775 00
Columbia Bank-note company, engraving cards.....	250 00
W. Kurtz, photograph presented to the king.....	30 00
Union Pacific company, transportation from Omaha to San Francisco.....	3,338 32
Grand hotel San Francisco...	1,640 50
Central Pacific railroad company, transportation from San Francisco to Washington.....	3,109 80
G. P. Kurtz, photograph presented to the king.....	32 50
Total.....	$19,979 96

Five Hundred Men More Than Six Feet High.

New York Times.

In answer to an advertisement for "500 men six feet or upward in height to appear in the play of 'Julius Cæsar,' more than 800 applicants besieged the stage door of Booth's theater yesterday. They began assembling as early as 8 o'clock, and attracted no small share of attention from the residents of the neighborhood. The door leading to the family circle and the stage was opened shortly before 10 o'clock, and the colossal applicants for supernumerary fame were obliged to pass in Indian file before the critical eyes of Messrs. Tooker and Vincent, the business and stage managers. Those of them who were judged to be "six feet in height and over" were passed along the passage in the direction of the stage, while others who failed to come up to the specified measurement, were picked out of the ranks and sent away. After about two hundred and fifty of the tallest men had been selected the doors were closed and the successful giants, headed by the police officers were marched on the stage and drawn up in lines facing the auditorium. They presented a very respectable appearance. After being engaged they passed through the Twenty-third street door, and were received by a crowd of small boys who lined the curb and regaled them with jokes.

BABCOCK'S INDICTMENT.

The Sensation It Produced at the Capital.

Grant's Private Secretary Likely to Occupy a Penitentiary Cell.

(Washington special to the Chicago Times.)

At last the officials here have received information of what all the world has suspected for the last fortnight that General Babcock has been indicted by the grand jury at St. Louis. This valuable bit of information came to Attorney General Pierrepont late on this afternoon. He at once referred the matter to the president who said nothing at the time one way or the other. The case cannot come up for trial in St. Louis until the latter part of the month, as the court does not meet until the 15th instant. This will give the court of inquiry time to make a formidable impression on the jury by declaring that Babcock is innocent. It is said here by a gentleman well informed as to the inner history of the whisky ring that there is plenty of evidence against Babcock that has never been brought to light. He thinks that can be

NO POSSIBLE ESCAPE

from a conviction, and that if the court of inquiry shows an undue tendency to shield Babcock it will really injure him before the jury in St. Louis. It has been said, since knowledge of Babcock's indictment has become general, that he is sure of being convicted, simply for the reason that public sentiment in St. Louis is of such a character that an indictment has hitherto been equivalent to a conviction. But on the other hand, close scrutiny of the cases already passed upon shows that in all of the convictions secured, there has been ample testimony upon which to base them. The officers of the engineer corps suffer mental pangs of a most distressing character over the fact of Babcock's indictment. This branch of the army is the highest in the service. Its officers are men of education and culture, far above the average grade of the army. Instances are very rare indeed where any engineer officer has been found

CARELESS OF HIS HONOR

or derelict in his duty. The high rank and prominence of Babcock made the blow to the corps unusually galling. If he is sent to the penitentiary, the inevitable conclusion of a conviction, his fellow-officers will wallow in sackcloth and ashes for many days. To hear these men bewail the downfall of Babcock would move the most cynical civilian. Hardened by long-continued experience in shattered public idols, the president is particularly exercised over this final blow. He has ignored all of the statements made about Babcock, so far as an expression of any opinion is concerned, until the subject should come before him in an official shape. On this afternoon, when he read the news, he lighted a big cigar and went out alone for a long walk. From the expression of his countenance in

HIS SOLITARY RAMBLE,

it could not be inferred that his thoughts were very pleasant. This indictment of Babcock comes very close to him, particularly as there is talk of his other secretary, Luckey, being, too, involved.

Babcock and kindred topics growing out of his indictment have stirred up the town. Even speculations as to the committees cease when this absorbing theme is broached. Opinions vary. The administration people are mortified and reticent; the taint upon the secretary comes so near the president himself that few care to comment on the business. The democratic brethren are awfully occular. They believe that the worst of the business has not been uncovered yet; that further investigation will prove Morton and other republican leaders of 1872 culpable in the whisky frauds, and that some of the mysteries of the credit mobilier business, which the republicans cannot uncover, democratic seekers

WILL BRING TO LIGHT.

The lightning which struck in St. Louis has come back, and its forked chains are searching the high personage who for a time held the bolts Brotherin-law Casey, who has come to town, is said to be uneasy in mind. Through his whisky estate he has grown rich, and it is alleged his riches came from the St. Louis whisky pool. The democratic members who are anxious to investigate the ring at Washington, are agreed now that it will be the proper thing to wait until this Babcock case is fully tried and disposed of.

BABCOCK'S FAMILY

is here. Mrs. Babcock has with her a sister from Chicago, who was intending to make her debut in Washington society this winter. Much sympathy is felt for these ladies, who have ever since the Babcock trouble kept themselves retired from society.

[St. Louis to the Same.]

Henderson, in an interview at a late hour to-night, declared that he had gone into these cases at the invitation of the government authorities. He knew well the evidence that has been elicited and said that it would be impossible for any one indicted to escape conviction if the evidence was presented properly against him. He says

THE CASE AGAINST BABCOCK IS PERFECT.

and conclusive, and that if the evidence returns from Chicago in the condition it was sent, Babcock's conviction here is certain. The impression, however, is the evidence will not be got back in the shape it is sent. Henderson says he condemned the president in his speech for interfering with Commissioner Douglass, and he believes every right-minded citizen will coincide in the criticism.

AGE OF THE SEXES.

How to Tell the Long From the Short Lived---The Ears and the Fingers Indicate Vitality.

(From the Boston Post.)

Dr. Lambert, president of the Popular Life Insurance company, of New York, gave an interesting lecture in the Bay State Course at Music Hall, on "Woman and her nature, duties, needs and entitlements."

Dr. Lambert, in a good natured manner, spoke of his peculiar treatment of the subject, said it was a new lecture, and gave a little sketch of his own history. Coming directly to the lecture itself he discussed the question of the comparative length of life of American men and women, and between people of this country and those of Europe. He showed statistics to prove that, contrary to the popular opinion, the people of the new were longer lived than those of the old world.

The constitution of woman was substantially the same as the constitution of man, and the duration of their earthly existence, as a general rule, on the American continent, was the same. Gliding into the peculiar marks and formations of the body as indications of long or short life, the lecturer said that if a lady wore a heavy ear-ring, and the ear was pulled down in consequence, presenting a distorted appearance, this indicated a short life to the owner of the weak member. On the contrary, should the ear retain its natural position over a heavy ring the strength of the gristle pointed to a long life to the owner.

And so with fingers. If a hand had very short fingers that was an indication of longevity, whereas long fingers were indicative of a short span of life. It was not found that the proportionate number of men and women dying at the different ages varied materially. After reaching twenty a girl was as liable to live to a good ripe old age as a man at the same period. As a rule, female beauty and longevity were not companions; those azure eyes and very fair faces that carry off short-lived young men are not long-lived.

Another wonderful fact was the constant change going on in the body. The air of the hall was at that moment full of particles of the brains and organizations of those present. Every day, every hour, aye, every moment, worked a change in every living form. The speaker said that he would like to see women withdraw from the post-offices, counting-rooms and other positions of labor where they were half paid, and young men put in and paid double the amount paid woman. Then the men could support the women.

Every man had a woman beside him, and should work for her instead of having her earn her leaving outside of the household. The young men he thought ought not to be crowded out of the places and sent west. Men of long life usually had some great and strong principle in their characters, some stamina which symbolized a vigorous and enduring vitality.

TELEGRAPHIC.

No New Jury Until May.

ST. LOUIS, December 14.—No new grand jury will be impanelled until next May, and there will be no new indictments until then.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON Dec. 14.—SENATE.—A bill was passed to extend the duration of the court of commissioners of the Alabama claims. The secretary of war submitted a report of engineers upon improvements of the South Pass, Miss., report made by Major C. B. Comstock. The secretary of war asks for further appropriations to continue investigations

HOUSE.—Blaine introduced his school and religious bill based on the message.

Several bills for resumption of specie payments, also a bill repealing the bill for the resumption in '79. Blain's bill referred to judiciary committee.

A Large Donation.

NASHVILLE, December 14.—Commodore Vanderbilt has made an additional donation of $100,000 to the Vanderbilt university, making $700,000 in all.

Alleged Conspiracy.

BREMEN, December 14.—The Waser Zeitung asserts that the passenger Thomas has confessed to an intention of destroying the steamship Mosell for the sake of the insurance that he held on her, and that he implicates several other persons in the plot. The report requires confirmation, which cannot be had until the close of the judicial investigation now going on.

Failed.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—A. A. Mortel, merchant, failed. Liabilities $55,000.

Capsized.

BELTIMORE, December 14.—The schooner Philadelphia, from Richmond for Philadelphia Granite, was capsized and sunk off Pooles island. The crew were picked up.

THE ADMINISTRATION.

Grant's Attempts to Shield Babcock.

"Prince" Fred's Name Mixed With a Jobbing Scandal.

WASHINGTON, December 10.—Grant and his rings, his jobbers and their jobs, are toppling down. Democracy and its reforms, its best leaders and their best measures for the relief of the republic, are coming up.

At the moment when Michael C. Kerr is elected speaker of the democratic house, by democratic members of congress, against a coalition of the worst outside elements of both political parties, the president's nearest official companion and adviser, Babcock, is indicted as a whisky thief; and while the democratic speaker is deliberating how best he can promote the welfare of the whole country by a careful examination of the house committees, Grant does not stop to deliberate how best he can save himself and administration from the frightful odium which has been brought upon them. He hastily dismisses from office the government attorney in St. Louis, who has been most active against the despoilers of the government treasury, and hedges against his private secretary this attempts by telling his intimates that "if Babcock is guilty, he must be punished." By both these latter signs he announces that things are getting too hot for him, and that he is frightened at last.

Grant's follies are even worse than his sins. He has succeeded from time to time in getting his brother in-law Corbin, his brother-in-law Casey, his brother Orvil into disreputable scrapes in connection with his (the president's) name; and now his own son Fred, who was scandalously and undeservedly promoted, after his exit from West Point, to an army rank to which ons of several veterans was by justice and the usages of the service entitled, is named as one of three who received $500,000 worth of stock of a silver mining company in Colorado, for the influence towards breaking up a company which had the legal right to the mine. The other two named are Senator Logan and H. Honore, Prince Fred's father-in-law. Every time Grant acquires a new relative there is a fresh fuss.

But unquestionably he deserves all the ills he is heir to and he is now steadily failing. His notorious intimates—Schenck, Murphy, Casey, Boss Shepherd and the rest—have been too much for him. So true is this that it is possible that he will for all their sakes resist the immense pressure that is brought by judicious friends to induce him to recall our poker playing representative at St. James.

J. B. S.

The Robbery at the Turkish Bath.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: In your notice of the loss of money in my Turkish bath Saturday evening there are several errors. In the first place no money was lost; in the second place, it is not customary to leave money in pockets hanging in the dressing rooms as you state. The facts are these: Mr. Merwin, a gentleman from Ohio under treatment, was taking a bath while a man from Michigan was doing the same. Mr. Merwin being in feeble health forgot to hand in his money when he gave his watch for deposit as is the custom. But instead of having the money in his vest pocket as he supposed he had it in his pocket where it remained until Sunday evening, when he discovered it, and the two men arrested were released. When the regulations of my establishment are complied with no losses occur here, and bathers not only save their money but regain their health.

JOHN STAINBACK WILSON,
Physician in charge, etc.

In a gushing editorial, never surpassed by any postmaster except Sam Bard, and entitled, "The Message and the Man," the Buffalo Commercial exclains: "The president speaks of it as his last. If he had never written another, it would be his passport to fame as one of the bravest, boldest and most far-seeing statesmen that this age or any country has produced." Wipe those streaming eyes; he will send another one to congress next December, "bolder" and more "far-seeing," no doubt which will serve as "his passport" not perhaps to fame, which is an idle breath, but to his comfortable home at Long Branch.—N. Y. World.

Odd Fellows' Directory.

CENTRAL LODGE, No. 28, meets every Tuesday night, in Odd Fellows' Hall, Marietta street.
M. T. SIMMONS, N. G.
GEO. GRAMLING, Secretary.

BARNES LODGE, No. 55, meets every Friday night, in Odd Fellows' Hall, Marietta street.
A. FLORISH, N. G.
THOS. J. BUCHANAN, Secretary.

CAPITOL LODGE, No. 60, meets every Thursday night, in Odd Fellows' Hall, corner Broad and Mitchell streets.
J. C. ROG
JOHN C. GRAFFEY, Secretary

SCHILLER LODGE, (German) No. 70, meets every Monday night, in Knights of Pythias Hall, Peachtree street.
A. ABRAHAM, N. G.
ISAAC GOTTMAN, Secretary.

EMPIRE ENCAMPMENT, No. 12, meets the 2d and 4th Wednesday nights each month, in Odd Fellows' Hall, Marietta street.
S. E. OWENS, C. P.
H. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

MIRIAM LODGE, D. of R., meets the first Wednesday in each month, in Odd Fellows' Hall, Marietta street.
S. E. OWENS, N. G.
H. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

RICHMOND HOUSE NEAR DEPOT and Branch House on Public Square GAINESVILLE, GA. The Great Summer Resort for Health. Clean and comfortable beds, good and bountiful fare, prompt and polite attention. Free transportation for guests and baggage to either house on the Street Cars. Rates of Board, per month $30; per day, $2; single meal, 50 cents.
HUNT & BRO., Proprietors.
Formerly of Southwest Georgia.
may2—dtf

Carpets.

CARPETS!

WM. A. HAYGOOD, corner Broad Street, 21 Marietta. DEALER IN

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Curtains, Lambrequins, Shades and Upholstery Goods.

New Advertisements.

Postponed Administratrix's Sale.

WILL be sold before the Court House door, in the county of Fulton, on the first Tuesday in January, 1876, within the legal hours of sale, by virtue of an order from the Court of Ordinary of said county, the following real estate belonging to the estate of R. T. Stokes, deceased, to-wit:

All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the county of Fulton, and part of land lot number one hundred and twenty-three (123) in the fourteenth (14th) district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia. The said land lot is divided into four equal parts, by lines running north and south and east and west. The northwest quarter upon which the dwelling is situated is reserved—the other three quarters are to be sold as above described, in fifty acre lots separate. This land is situated on and near the Macon and Western Railroad, about four miles from Atlanta, lies well and is very well timbered. Titles perfect, and the land is sold to settle the indebtedness of the said estate.

Terms of sale—One half cash; one-half in twelve months, with interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

NANCY E. STOKES,
dec14—wt1 Administratrix.

CONCORD WOOLEN MILLS,
SMYRNA P. O.
Cobb County, Georgia.

WE respectfully invite the attention of merchants who buy their Dry Goods in Atlanta, to carefully examine our

Jeans and Cassimeres,

You will find them the best goods of their kind in the market.

We Solicit Comparison.

Encourage home industry and Southern enterprise and keep your money at home. We keep a full supply on hand at the Factory, and Messrs. Silvey & Dougherty, Moore, Marsh & Co., and M. C. & J. F. Kiser & Co., who keep a full line of our goods at wholesale at Factory prices.
oct24—dtf TRICE, LOVE & PORTER.

DYKEMAN & SON,
Merchant Tailors,
IN IMPORTED GOODS ONLY,
4 Peachtree Street
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

FINE SUITS A SPECIALTY!

A discount of 10 per cent. allowed to Clergymen
sep25—dtf

PASSENGERS
Going North or East,

WILL avoid night changes and secure THE MOST COMFORTABLE AND SHORTEST ROUTE, by buying tickets
VIA THE VA. MIDLAND.
This route is ONE HUNDRED MILES SHORTER than any other to the
Springs of Virginia,
W. D. CHIPLEY,
General Southern Egent,
G. J. FORBACRE, Atlanta, Ga.
General Manager,
Alexandria Va.
apr1—dtf

Ricks House and Furniture,
CARTERSVILLE, GEORGIA.

THIS splendid new Hotel has recently changed hands, but not closed as has been reported, and is now under the management of W. W. Ricks, its builder, who has furnished a portion of it, and is prepared to accommodate, and respectfully invites the traveling public, visitors and those desiring board with or without rooms, to call on him.

Although the business has paid me very well what time I have had it, I would rent my house to a more experienced and competent party, who would buy my furniture, which is new. W. W. RICKS,
dec2—dtf Proprietor.

WESTMINSTER HOTEL
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.
Corner Irving Place and 16th Street,
N. Y. One Block from Union Square and Broadway.

This most central, and yet quietest location in the city. Convenient to the great stores, theatres and churches. Elevator, and all modern improvements. Easy access to parts of the city by street cars and stages.
C. B. FERRIN, Prop.
oct10— sep17—dly

WE HAVE THE LARGEST STOCK OF
WAGONS
IN THE CITY,
which we are prepared to sell low down. Every Wagon guaranteed. If you want a SPRING WAGON, one, two, three or four-horse ROAD WAGON, BUGGIES, or, in fact, any thing on wheels, COME AND SEE US. We think we can suit you. We have also on hand
Corn Shellers, Feed Cutters,
Cider Presses, Plows of all sizes, Wheelbarrows. The best
WOODEN PUMP
known, and, in fact everything usually kept in an Agricultural Implement House.

Field Seeds.

Clover, Blue Grass, Orchard Grass, Red Top, Rust Proof and Grazing Oats, and all other Field Seeds. We have also a full line of
GARDEN SEEDS,
ONION SETS—Red, White and Yellow. Come and look at our stock. We are
Prepared to Sell Cheap,
J. H. ANDERSON & CO,
16 Loyd Street,
next to Markham House.
dec8—dwe-th-su-we-th-su

G. W. ADAIR.....Auctioneer.

Executor's Sale.

STATE OF GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY. On Thursday, the 23d day of December instant, will be sold, within the legal hours of sale, at the residence of the late Jas. M. Calhoun, dec'd, in the city of Atlanta, in said county, a portion of the perishable property of said deceased, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Law and Miscellaneous Books, Two Iron Safes, Two Wagons, One Set Harness, Two Mules, Two Milch Cows, Farming Implements, Three fine Pigs, and various other articles. The sale will continue from day to day until the property is sold. Terms cash. December 10th, 1875.
W. L. CALHOUN,
dec12—dtd Executor.

Cotton Factors.

BRANCH & SMITH
Successors to Branch, Scott & Co.,
Cotton Factors,
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

RESPECTFULLY Solicits Consignments of Cotton. Make Liberal Cash Advances on same.

Our charges for handling Cotton are: Commission, 50 cents per bale; Storage, 25 cents per month.

Special care had to the weighing of Cotton. Prompt returns made. [sep12-d3m

JAMES HUNTER,
No. 110 Bryan street,
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA,
BROKER,

AND dealer in Coin, Securities and Exchange. Loans negotiated. Advances made on securities placed in my hands for sale at current rates. Refers Southern Bank, Savannah, Ga. [se p11-d

Miscellaneous

FOR SALE.

FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Atlanta Water Works.

I HAVE 50 ONE THOUSAND DOLLAR ATLANTA WATER BONDS FOR SALE, bearing interest at 7 per cent. per annum from January 1st, 1876. Parties wishing to invest in these secure and desirable bonds, will address
E. E. RAWSON,
President Board Water Commissioners.
de21—d3t

The Granger Grist Mill.

THE undersigned now owns the right for a portion of the counties of the State, and are agents for the balance, for the
GRANGER GRIST MILL,
and propose to manufacture these Mills here. The Granger Mill can do five times the work of the ordinary mill at one-third the cost, without heating the grain.

☞ COUNTY RIGHTS FOR SALE. ☜

We solicit orders from mill owners and others. Communications should be addressed to J. A. McCOOL & CO.,
dec12-d1w 76 Luckie street.

BUY THE BEST!

We will be receiving in a few days our usual large and well assorted stock of

These Seeds are warranted Fresh and true to name
C.R.

Dealers and consumers should be careful about the commission Seed which the country is annually flooded with. Good Seed, like every other good article, will find a good market. Buy only the GENUINE LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS. We shall have a supply also in bulk for Market Gardeners.
General
HUNT, RANKIN & CRANSAR,
Wholesale Druggists,
dec12-dtf No. 11 North Pryor st.

G. ADAIR, Auctioneer.

ZIMMERMAN PROPERTY
—ON—
WASHINGTON AND CREW STREETS.

WE will sell upon the premises, commencing at 2½ o'clock, on Wednesday, the 22d instant, that splendid property on Washington and Crew streets, known as the "Zimmerman Property." The block is divided into 13 lots as per plat. On No. 11 stands an elegant 8 room residence, with observatory, verandahs, closets, &c. On Nos. 9 and 10 are small buildings. This is one of the very best and most desirable residence sites in the city, fronting on two fashionable streets, convenient to street cars, gas, public schools, churches, &c., cultivated and refined people living all around it. The vacant lots are well situated of good size, none of them less than 50 feet front, and accessible in the rear by a twenty foot street. Free ride to the sale. Titles perfect. Terms very easy, only ¼ cash: balance in 1, 2 and 3 years, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum: interest payable semi-annually. Get a plat, go and, select your lot, be sure to attend the sale, which will be absolute and without reserve
G. W. ADAIR,
C. C. HAMMOCK.
dec12-d3t

Clayton Institute.

PROF. GEORGE C. LOONEY takes charge of this institution the 2d Monday in January next, with a Corps of teachers unsurpassed in fact or talent. Every department complete. $175 spent here for board and tuition by any young gentleman or lady of industry and natural ability, for a year's board and tuition, will be worth a thousand dollars the year following. Try it one year. For particulars address the Principal at Jonesboro, Clayton county, Georgia.
dec9—d3m

C. C. KETCHUM,
General Commission Merchant,
122 Gravier Street,
NEW ORLEANS,
Special attention to the purchase of
Sugar and Molasses.
oct22—dtiljan'

Dining Rooms and Office on the First Floor.

VanHorn House,
CHATTANOOGA, TENN.
Just the Right of the Union Depot
Opened January, 1875.
M. D. VAN HORN, Prop'r
CLERKS,
CN. TERRY.....I. P. GRISWOLD
sep4—dtf

LONGLEY & ROBINSON,
Contractors and Builders,
And Proprietors of
THE PHŒNIX MILL.

DEALERS and Manufacturers of all kinds of Building Materials, such as Doors, Sash, &c., (both White and Yellow Pine), Mantels, Newells Stair Rails, Balusters, Mouldings, Flooring, Ceiling, Weather Boarding, Fence Materials, and all kinds of Finish Lumber. Also, Shingles, Laths, &c.

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All orders will receive prompt attention. We will guarantee our prices as low as the lowest, and respectfully solicit a liberal share of patronage.
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—IN THE—
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NO. 18 LOYD STREET.
nov28—dtf

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Plain and Ornamental Grates,
ITALIAN MARBLE MANTELS,
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WOOD & WILLOW WARE
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Steam Pumps,
GAS FIXTURES
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Pipes, Valves, Oil Cups,
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Put up for Cities Factories, Hotels and Colleges, at short notice.
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90 Whitehall St.
sep14—d3mos

Business Directory.

THOS. P. STOVALL, formerly of Augusta, Georgia, Commission Merchant, 108 North Fourth Street, St. Louis.
nov6—dtf

THOMPSON HOUSE, No. 60 and 62 Broad street. Also, entrance at No. 43½ Whitehall street. Clean and comfortable beds, good and bountiful fare, prompt and polite attention. MRS. T. J. HUNT, Proprietress, formerly from Southwest Georgia, more recently from Richmond House, Gainesville, Ga.
nov21—d3m

A. J. DELBRIDGE,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
Puts up work with a guarantee of fitting and giving satisfaction,
No. 6 JAMES' BANK BLOCK,
WHITEHALL STREET,
ATLANTA, GA
Work forwarded to any place by Express, or as may be desired. may11—d

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DR. S. G. HOLLAND, Dentist, formerly of Augusta, Ga., has permanently located at No. 50 North Broad, junction of Luckie and Peachtree streets, and offers his professional services to the citizens of Atlanta and surrounding country. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. jan 11-tf

DR. E. S. BILLUPS, Resident Dentist. Office over Chamberlain & Boynton's, Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga jan 7-dtf

L. D. CARPENTER, DENTIST, No. 47 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

LAWYERS.

J. S. JAMES, ATTORNEY AT LAW Douglasville, Georgia. Will practice in the county of Douglas and adjoining counties. Collections made a specialty. By permission refers to John H. James, Banker, Atlanta, Ga, Hon. J. M. James, Ordinary of Douglas, and J. C Dorsett, Clerk Superior Court of Douglas county.
dec10, 1875—d&w12mo

R. T. NELMS, Attorney at Law, Hampton, Georgia. Practices in Henry and adjoining counties, and the Federal Courts.
nov7—d6mo

H. K. M'CAY. R. F. TRIPPE.
M'CAY & TRIPPE, Attorneys at Law. Office, No. 14 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.
aug7, '75—d6mo

ROBERT D. WALKER, Jr., Attorney at Law, Savannah, Ga. Prompt attention given to business. Sept. 1, 1875—dly

JOHN W. OWEN, Attorney at Law, Toccoa City, will practice in the Superior Courts of Banks, Franklin, Hall, Habersham, Rabun and White. Special attention given to the collection of claims.
sep19—d3m

DANIEL S. PRINTUP, ATTORNEY AT Law, Rome, Georgia. Will practice in the United States and Superior Courts of the State. may2, 1875—dly

MATT. H. SANDWICH, ATTORNEY at Law, Thomaston, Georgia. Commercial collections. Practices in the Courts of Georgia. May 8, 1875—dly

WM. B. GUERRY. DUPONT GUERRY
GUERRY & SON, ATTORNEYS AT Law and Solicitors in Equity, Americus, Georgia. Will practice in the Superior Courts of Sumter, Schley, Macon, Dooley, Lee, Terrell, Webster and Marion counties; in the Supreme Court of Georgia and the United States Courts at Savannah.
dec13, '74—d1yr

L. T. DOWNING, ATTORNEY AND Solicitor. Practicing in the State Courts of the Chattahoochee Circuit, Georgia, and in the United States Courts. Also, United States Commissioner and Register in Bankruptcy. Office, over Brooks' drug store, Columbus, Georgia.
mar10, '75—d12m

JAMES A. HARLEY, ATTORNEY AT Law, Sparta, Ga. aug9—dly

HENRY L. PATTERSON, ATTORNEY at Law, Cumming, Forsyth county, Georgia. Will practice in the Courts of the Blue Ridge Circuit, except Cobb. Special attention given to looking after Wild Lands and to the collection of claims.
apr11, 1875—d12m

WM. A. TIGNER, ATTORNEY AT Law, Jonesboro, Georgia, Office in D'Vaughn's building, up-stairs. Will practice in the counties of Clayton, Henry and Fayette. jan16, '75—dly

W. S. JOHNSON. ATTORNEY AT Law, Calhoun, Georgia. Office on west side Wall street, 60 yards southwest of the court house. Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.
June 5, 1875—d12m

EDWARD J. REAGAN, Attorney at Law, Hampton, Georgia. Practices in Henry and adjoining counties Special attention given to commercial and other collections. nov5, '75—dly

WILLIAM M. SIMS, Attorney at Law, Washington, Georgia. Will practice in Wilkes and adjoining counties. Collection of claims of non-resident creditors a specialty. nov5—dtf

B. M. TURNER. A. A. MURPHEY.
TURNER & MURPHEY, ATTORNEYS at Law, Barnesville, Georgia. Refer to the Barnesville Savings Bank; Powell & Murphey; Stafford, Blalock & Co.; W. R. Murphey & Co., Barnesville, Ga.; and Farley, Powell & Co., Savannah, Georgia.
jan18, '75—dly

J. A. ANSLEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Americus, Georgia. Will practice in the Courts of Southwestern Georgia, and in the Supreme Court of Georgia, and United States Courts at Savannah. Special attention given to collections. oct15, '75-dly

BENJ. W. BARROW. HENRY W. BARROW.
BARROW & BARROW, LAWYERS, Milledgeville, Georgia. Will practice the Courts of Middle Georgia, and attend regularly the courts of Hancock, Washington, Wilkinson and Putnam.
January 1, 1875—dlyr

GEO. C. TUMLIN, Attorney at Law, Cartersville, Georgia. Office—Up-stairs, over Bank. nov9—d3m

Valuable Lands
FOR SALE,
In Troup County, Georgia.

THE subscriber offers for sale that valuable Plantation within two miles of LaGrange, immediately on the Greenville road, containing
650 Acres,
and better known as the Womack place, which is one of the best Plantations in the county. It is well timbered; several never-failing streams running through it, and lies as level as could be desired.

Also, another Plantation within four miles of LaGrange, containing
975 Acres,
and known as the General Haralson place.

Parties wishing to invest in good farming lands would do well to give me a call, as such an opportunity is seldom offered.
JESSE McLENDON.
LaGrange, Nov, 7, 1875—dtf

New Advertisements.

"DOMESTIC" PAPER FASHIONS.
The Best Patterns made. 5 cts each. Send for Catalogue.
Address DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE CO.
AGENTS WANTED. NEW YORK.

$12 A DAY at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

Prescription Free!

for the speedy cure of special troubles common to the young and middle-aged. Nervous, mental and physical depression, loss of memory and energy, pains in the back, self-distrust, dizziness of sight, confusion of ideas, and other disorders of the nervous system consequent on various habits that lower the vitality of the system Any druggists has the ingredients. Address DR. E. H. HILTON, Cincinnati, O

$77 A WEEK guaranteed to Agents, Male and Female, in their locality. Terms and OUTFIT FREE. Address P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Me.

$5 TO $10 PER DAY. Business honorable and lucrative. AGENTS WANTED. Address Marion Supply Co., Marion, Ohio.

"PSYCHOMANCY, OR SOUL CHARMING." How either sex may fascinate and gain toe love and affections of any person they choose, instantly. This art all can possess, free, by mail, for 25 cents; together with a Marriage Guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies, etc. 1,000,000 sold. A queer book. Address T. WILLIAM & CO., Publishers, Philadelphia.

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ATLANTA

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 15.

TO-DAY'S PROBABILITIES: FOR THE SOUTH ATLANTIC AND EAST GULF STATES STATIONARY BAROMETER, WITH WARMER SOUTHWEST WINDS AND CLEAR WEATHER.

GOLD opened in New York yesterday at 114¼, and closed at 114⅝.

LOW MIDDLINGS closed in New York at 12⅝. In Liverpool at 7.

TWEED Jr., said, "Go, father, you can't fare worse."

BISHOP HAVEN has brought that third term spook out of its grave again with a tremendous bounce.

A sheep and a half to a dog in the Kansas average; i. e. 100,000 sheep to 55,000 dogs.

FIFTEEN of the most influential Democratic papers in Mississippi are urging the impeachment of Gov. Ames.

As the office of judge advocate general was incorporated into the army a few years since, Mr. Holt retires with half pay and allowances.

If the presidential campaign continues to develop liveliness at the rate of the past few days, there will be music in the air three or four months from now.

THE latest Americanism has been received by a critical review into the English language. The London Spectator of October 10 h, speaks of the Spanish "carpet-baggers" in Cuba.

GEN. GRANT says in his message, that "as an institution, polygamy should be banished from the land;" from which we infer that he only objects to it as an "institution."

IT looks as if the president, Secretary Bristow and Mr. Blaine has sat down to a three-handed or "cut-throat" game for that republican nomination. Each man has a strong hand, and he can be trusted to play it, too.

THE vice chancellor of Cambridge university, England, has announced as the subject of this year's poem in the competition for the chancellor's model, the "Centenary of American Independence."

THE Baltimore Sun announces that Gen. McClellan has taken up his residence in Baltimore, and we understand that the reason for this is that his son, who is a sufferer from asthma, finds it practicable in the air of Baltimore to live in perfect comfort, which he could not do in New York or New Jersey.

THE southern people gained a coveted measure on to-day in securing the appointment of a special house committee on levees. There is one thing that these people will insist upon in order to secure their best behavior, and that is that the government shall pursue a liberal policy in building up the levees, so that the growth of cotton may be certain, and free from prospective inundations.

THEY had better just burst open all the prison doors and let the boys out The jail system is a mockery. The boss is away, and here comes news that Helmbold is free again. None but honest men stay in jail, and they have to be fed at the public expense. Wouldn't it be a good deal better to just burst the whole business wide open?

WASHINGTON and Jackson, toward the close of their second terms, having been spoken of for re election, each took occasion, in his last message previous to the election of a successor, to declare an intention to retire at the close of the second term. It will be observed that General Grant has omitted to do anything of the sort.—Cincinnati Commercial.

ACCORDING to the census of 1870, the church property of the country was divided among the sects as follows: Methodists, $20,854,121; Roman Catholics, $60,975,556; Presbyterians, $53,265,256: Baptists, $41,-608,198; Episcopalians, $36,514,549; Congregationalists, $25,069,698; Reformed church, $16,134,190; Lutherans, $14,917,-747; "scattering," $35,000,000. It seems to be roughest on Bishop Haven, Mr. President.

THE suggestion made in this column the other day that Senators Jones and Sharon, of Nevada, are likely to find their personal interests to conflict with their public business this winter, is now emphasized by the statement which comes from California that the two gentlemen will not take their seats in the senate. Mr. Sharon is even said to contemplate resigning his senatorship. Few critics should abuse Sharon for his action. He has acted nobly in regard to Ralston's affairs.

TENNESSEE has 1991 granges. Conducted as they are, in the in the interest of agriculture and good, economical, honest government and without partisan bias, the calutary effects of their influence are visible in every direction. One of the most valuable lessons taught by the granges is that of diverselying crops—a lesson which southern farmers should have learned many years ago, but whose practical application will be certain, in time, to produce financial and commercial independence.

ANOTHER of the president's pets is in trouble. Grave charges have been made against the official management of Marshal Packard, who has been foremost in all the administration's villainous work in Louisiana for years. The matter has been brought so nearly to a head that two of Packard's tools are said to have disappeared, and with them forty-five thousand dollars of government funds—or at least that amount is unaccounted for. Among other things it is charged that large amounts are charged on the books for fees when the courts were not in session.

THE Washington club house is getting advertised "backward." A paper at the capital published a cut of it yesterday, with a remark like this: "Honesty will not go near that siren club house within one hundred yards. That club house has been built with money obtained through that swindling freedman's bureau bank, from poor colored people of all parts of the country. The ground, and every stone of the palatial building, belong to toiling masses of former slaves, the negroes, of the United States."

MR. KERR, the new speaker, is a tall, stately man, more than six feet in height, broad shouldered, with a head well poised, a full growth of brown hair, and eyes that seem to read you through at a glance. His scholarship is of the highest order, books are his dearest companions and his judgment of men is keen and discriminating. The man is wholly practical. There is no element of humor or romance about him, and his manners are dignified almost to austerity. He is 47 years old.—Chicago Tribune.

MR. KERR made his canvass in a parlor on the second floor, attended by his hale, agreeable wife, and his son, a bright young man. It was a simple reception, carried on for a week. Not a drop of liquor; no dark "inside" rooms; nothing appeared there but a politician and his family making game. It was very apparent that the new and principal political combination within the democracy is hereafter to be the west beyond the Ohio, with the south beyond the Carolinas. Ohio was sacrificed, except in one office where the candidate's personal acceptability bore down his affiliations. So writes "Gath" to the Graphic.

THE New Orleans Republican complains as follows: New Orleans contributes largely to the support of Parisian folly. Ask for the owners of property below Canal street, block after block, and you will be told they live in France. They have no money for public improvements, they pay taxes only upon compulsion, and they rail away against the government of city and state. The poor tenants pay rents, and the absent landlords spend the substance abroad. New Orleans is peculiarly cursed with absenteeism. This was the case before the war, and it is so now. Our city is continually being drained to build up Paris.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

The report of the comptroller of the currency shows that the actual number of these institutions on the first day of last month was 2,069 of which 107 were organized during the past year. The greater part of the report is taken up with an elaborate defense of the present banking system. The comptroller however, admits that the people are taxed about twenty-two million dollars a year to issue to the banks money for their use backed by the credit of the country. He presents long tables to prove that the banks in question are not paying large dividends to stockholders. His figures put the average semi-annual dividend of southern and eastern banks at five per cent. while the western banks pay about five and a half per cent. Those in Georgia paid a dividend of five and one-tenth per cent. on the first day of last March, and of three and seven-tenths per cent. on the first of last September. There was a nearly similar reduction in average profits throughout the country in the latter part of the year.

Only thirty-eight banks have failed since the organization of the national-banking system in 1863, twelve of which were located in New York and none in Georgia. The average loss to depositors and other creditors since 1869 through such failures has been twenty and one-fifth per cent of this claim. This favorable result is attributed to the accumulation of surplus under the restrictions of the banking act.

The actual decrease in bank circulation from the passage of the act of January 14, 1875, to the first day of last month was $6,774,548. Georgia has lost in retired circulation $137,871; South Carolina $318,585; and Alabama has gained $62,400. The actual amount of national bank notes outstanding on November 1, 1875, was $345,586,9?2. There were then only 482 notes of the denomination of one thousand dollars in existence The number of fives is over one-half of the total number of bills; which was on the 1st ult. 41,253,192 During the year ending October 31, 1875, no less than 137,697,096 bills or over three times the number in circulation, were received in the comptroller's office and destroyed.

The capital of the banks in Georgia is $2,843,962, which is taxed as follows, according to the comptroller's report: United States taxes 31,656; state taxes $53,872 —total $85,528, or three per cent. The capital of the Alabama banks, $1,634,883, is taxed $44,035 or two and nine-tenths per cent. The capital of the South Carolina banks, $3,156,250, yields in tax $146,075, or four and seven tenths per cent. The average taxation of national bank capital is three and a half per cent. These and many other facts are presented in the comptroller's report for the purpose of strengthening a system that does not command a very large share of public approbation.

A recommendation that the provision requiring the affixing of the two cent stamp upon bank checks be repealed, and a bewildering string of tables bring the report to an end.

THE president never learns anything from his blunders—he is too obstinate and bull headed for that. This is evident in his latest Louisiana appointments. He has just made ex-Governor Wells appraiser at New Orleans. Wells was president of the returning board which counted in Kellogg as governor, and he has been condemned by two republican committees of congress. Grant has also decided, it is stated, to appoint E. C. Billings to the vacant district judgship. He is a carpet-bagger, and was at one time the central head of the infamous bankruptcy ring run by Durell's court. He is the man who also drew up the famous midnight order, and got Durell, as judge, to sign it. Indeed, his appointment is about as bad as if Durell were reinstated. The president was disposed to appoint Col. Williamson, a reputable republican, but Senator West claimed the right to have Billings nominated. The rest of the Louisiana delegation went to President Grant and protested against the selection.

THE Cincinnati Enquirer urges the imposition of an income tax instead of a tax upon tea and coffee as proposed by the president. It does so because an income tax "reaches the rich. It does not the poor. Herein is its justice. A tax upon tea and coffee reaches all alike. So does a tax upon blankets, upon clothing, and even upon household furniture. The man with nothing, who uses them, pays perhaps as much toward the support of the government as the one who has hundreds of thousands of dollars. It is well to reverse all this. The burdens of government should fall upon those who are best able to bear them. The poor man should not be taxed in the same ratio with the millionaire. Therefore let us have an income tax properly graduated. In that way only can we make the bondholder of the east and the protected capitalist pay their share for the support of the administration."

RELATIVE to Mr. Robertson's bill to indemnify depositors in the Freedman's bank for any loss that they may sustain by the failure of that institution, the Baltimore Gazette very pertinently says: "But why congress should be asked to make good their losses passes our comprehension. That the negroes have been swindled out of their surplus earnings, there is no manner of doubt. That the charter was amended for the purpose of giving color of legal sanction to the swindling operations that followed, we firmly believe. It is the swindlers that ought to be followed and forced, as far as may be, to disgorge. To draw upon the federal treasury to make good the losses the negroes have sustained is to recognize that they have rights which no white citizen would dare to claim, while at the same time it offers a premium to dishonesty."

GRANT's interference to save Babcock is still the main topic of comment at Washington. Granting that Henderson's speech was uncalled for, nearly every prominent republican in congress, and several in the cabinet, have been heard to characterize Grant's action under all the circumstances as the most fatal blunder he ever committed. This is the opinion of Bristow, Blaine, Foster of Ohio, Morton, Jewell, ex-Congressman Wilson, of Indiana, Senators Christiancy, McMillan, Wadleigh, Edmunds, Dawes, Frelinghuysen, and even Conkling. Hardly any republican considers the action well advised, and most of them denounce it as being all the way from a bull-headed blunder to a stupid indecency.

THE directors of the Macon and Brunswick railroad have again put the state's property on the market. This time sealed bids are invited up to noon of January 25, 1876, and liberal terms are offered to insure an advantageous sale. The Macon Telegraph says: "We are informed that the road has been put in thorough repair, and that it is now in better condition than it has ever been. Its business, both freights and passage, is steadily on the increase, and it is believed that the day is not far distant when it will be one of the most valuable roads in the state."

THE ROME ELECTION.

The election of the 7th inst. for municipal officers, has resulted in a muddled condition of affairs. Mayor Spullock ordered it in his official capacity, and now that he is beaten, discovers that the law was not enforced in respect to the presence of a justice of the peace at the polls as one of the superintendents of the election. This oversight, it is claimed, nullifies the election, which is very likely the case. The charter directs that a justice of the peace shall be present to hold an election, and none was present. Judge Wright holds, therefore, that there was no election. He appeals to the successful candidates to go before the people again in a new election, and thus quickly and peaceably settle the difficulty.

The whole matter is more or less complicated by the hotly-held views that are entertained by the Romans relative to the proper disposition of their large and burdensome bonded debt. In fact, were it not for the questions connected with the debt no one would probably have cared enough about the election to have detected or at least proclaimed the technical error complained of. As an illustration of the feeling in Rome on the subject we give the Rome Courier's remarks on the situation. Referring to Mayor Spullock's letter suggesting the illegality of the election, it says:

Now, if the above be true, Mayor Spullock places himself in an awkward position. Being mayor it was his sworn duty to see that the law was complied with, and the people protected in their right. His failure to do so is to be accounted for only upon two hypothises, ignorance or meanness. He must have been ignorant of the law, in which case he is incompetent for his place, or if he knew better he treachorously permitted it with a criminal intention to prolong his own rule, in which case he ought to be sent to the chain gang for malfeasance. Fool or knave, let him take which end of the rope he chooses, he ought to be hung with it.

J. H. MARTIN and T. K. Wynne are the new proprietors of the Columbus Times, having retired from the Enquirer. Messrs Salisbury, Klink & Co. are the present proprietors of the Enquirer. J. H. Martin assumes the editorial conduct of the Times in a graceful salutatory.

THE Southwestern railroad company is paying a dividend of three and a half per cent., which will turn loose about $180,000 in Macon and southwest Georgia, where, says the Macon Telegraph, the sum will be a great help "in these days of financial stress."

ON Monday, Augusta received her first direct importation through their newly established custom house by the Port Royal railroad, in the shape of three car loads of hardware.

THE municipal election in Newnan resulted in the selection of M. L. Thomas for mayor by four majority, and R. H. Hardaway, J. M. Glass, John Dunbar and J. W. Powell, aldermen.

THE directors of the Georgia railroad met in Augusta yesterday, and declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent

ALL SORTS.

PROVINCETOWN, MASS., December 14. While a Universalist church was in session, with eight hundred persons assembled, an attempt was made to burn the church. The flames were soon extinguished, but quite a panic ensued.

WASHINGTON, December 14.—The programme now is to announce committees on the 6th of January.

The cabinet to-day considered several appointments.

The president with the secretary of the navy, postmaster general and attorney general will visit the centennial grounds on Friday the 17th.

NEW YORK, December 14.—Adolph Livinger, attorney for the up town savings bank, was arrested, charged with having failed to turn over $38,735 collected, which, it is said, caused the failure.

GALVESTON, December 14.—Advices from Matamoras say that in the fighting during the municipal election both candidates for mayor were mounded, and three men and a boy killed. The Cortinas candidate was elected.

BREMEN, December 14.—The man Thomas, who owned the dynomite was an American.

BUFFALO, N. Y., December 14.—The coroner concluded his inquest in the case of the two men whose death was caused by the recent collision of the Central railroad at East Buffalo. The following verdict was rendered: That H. Wood and Joseph Doty, came to their death through the contemptible, false economy practised by the New York Central and Hudson River railroad company, in not having sufficient employees on the road.

POTTSVILLE, Dec. 14.—F. Wenrich, the Mahoney City merchant who on the oath of Mrs. O'Donnell was lodged in jail last week as being one of the masked men who shot O'Donnell and the woman McAllister, was to-day released on a writ of habeas corpus. It was feared at Mahoney City last night that the city would be fired, and a posse of men went up from here in a late train. A very uneasy feeling continues there to-day in consequence of large bodies of strange men hovering about the town up to a late hour last night. It is rumored that another raid similar to that of last spring, is contemplated by these outlaws.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 14.—At the meeting of the stockholders of the Baltimore & Savannah steamship company held here to-day 600 of the 1,400 shares ward represented. A paper looking to the appointment of a receiver for the benefit of the creditors was presented and signed by all the stockholders present. This action will probably receive the approval of a majority of the stockholders. The liabilities are stated to be about $57,000, and the assets are the two steamers of the line, the America and the Saragossa. The steamers stopped running some time last week.

NEW YORK, December 14.—A meeting of the Alabama bond holders is being held this afternoon, to protest against the proposition of the state commissioners of Alabama, for the adjustment and liquidation of the state debt. Hamilton Blydenberg presided. A committee was appointed to draw up a remonstrance for presentation of the Alabama legislature against the proposition of the commissioners.

INDIANAPOLIS, December 14.—The annual national convention of the brotherhood of locomotive firemen met here today.

THAT BABCOCK AFFAIR.

Special Counsel Appointed in the Case.

ST. LOUIS, December 14.—A dispatch from Attorney-General Pierrepont to District-Attorney Dyer, says that the commission of Col. Jas. O. Broadhead as special agent in the whiskey prosecutions, has been fowarded on a retainer of one thousand dollars.

Another dispatch says the president desires that ex-Governor Thos. C. Reynolds be engaged to assist Col. Broadhead. Mr. Reynolds has been proffered the appointment and it has been declined, but for what reason it has not yet transpired.

THE UNION LEAGUE.

Proceedings and Election of Officers.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14.—The following is the result of the election for officers of the union league held here yesterday: Hon John P. Verree, was re-elected president by 26 majority, the vote standing 501 for Verree to 474 for Edward C. Knight. Wm. Sellers received three votes. All the rest of the members ticket, led by J. Gillingham Fell for vice president, and James L. Claghorn for director, with the exception of one or two of the directors, is also elected. E. N. Benson of the regular ticket was elected by a small majority. The Verree ticket represented the element which supported the committee of 62 in its action relative to the nomination on the republican ticket last fall; and the Knight ticket represented the party which opposed the committee of 62, and endeavored to have its action declared void and unwarranted.

By Telegraph

CONGRESSIONAL.

Louisiana.—Amnesty—Blaine's Religious Bill, Etc.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 14.—SENATE—Senator Patterson presented a petition from the chamber of commerce and the mayor of Charleston for an appropriation for the improvement of the harbor at that place.

A resolution calling for the payment of unsettled accounts and defalcations was referred to the committee on finance.

The resolution to allow McMillan to withdraw his credentials was taken up. Motion to refer to committee on elections and privileges was lost, and permission to withdraw passed by a strict party vote, except Dawes.

Incidental Louisiana affairs were ventilated, except as they bore upon Pinchback, to whose case no allusion was made. During a discussion, Howe said he did not believe a man in the country, or senator on the floor, could be found, who did not believe the McEnery government a sham. Bayard said he believed in his soul that McEnery was the legal governor of Louisiana, and had been kept from his place by usurpation and federal power. Slight applause in the gallery but promptly checked. Executive session.

HOUSE.—On a call of states, the following were among the vast number of bills offered:

By Blaine, of Maine, a bill proposing an amendment to the constitution providing that no state shall make any law respecting the establishment of any religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, and that no money raised by taxation in any state for the support of public schools, or derived from any public fund therefor, or any public lands devoted thereto, shall ever be under the control of any religious sect, and that no money or lands so devoted shall be divided among religious sects or denominations.

By Mr. Morey, of Louisiana—To remove the political disabilities from all the citizens of the United States, and to prescribe an oath of office.

By Mr. Davis, of North Carolina—To repeal the law forbidding payment of the accounts, claims and demands of southern citizens for quartermasters, stores, &c., and appropriating five hundred thousand dollars to pay for the sum.

Mr. Fort, of Illinois, introduced the following resolution, and demanded the previous question on its adoption:

Resolved, by the house of representatives, That all subordinate appointments under any of the officers of this house, it is the judgment of the house, that wounded union soldiers, who are not disabled from the performance of duty should be preferred.

A standing vote on seconding the previous question, showed 97 republicans voting in its favor, and 104 democrats against it. The vote was taken by tellers with the like general result. The report of the tellers being yeas, 99; nays, 126. So the previous question was not seconded.

Cox, of New York, then offered the following as an amendment to the resolution: That the removed the reference of both resolutions to the committee on accounts, and demanded the previous question.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the union of the states has been restored, all the citizens thereof are entitled to consideration in the appointment to offices under this government.

Hale, of Maine, inquired whether Cox's resolution was offered as a substitute to Fort's.

The speaker replied that he understood it to be offered as an amendment.

Starkweather, of Connecticut, made the objection that as the state of New York had been already called, the gentleman [Cox] could not put in a resolution.

The speaker ruled that it was too late to make the objection.

Fort said that he had tried to make the objection as soon as the resolution was offered.

Hale, of Maine, inquired whether the house had acted on the amendment.

The speaker replied that it had not, but would be acting on the subject matter of the resolution now, which is not the purpose of the gentleman from New York.

Cox—The original resolution was an ad captidum affair; my resolution is in the nature of an amnesty. [Laughter.]

Regan, of Texas, made a point of order that neither the original resolution nor the amendment was in order; neither of them proposed anything which the house was authorized or required by law to do.

The Speaker over ruled the point of order, stating that if it was ever tenable it came too late.

The vote was taken by yeas and nays and resulted in yeas 168, nays 102, a strict party vote. So both resolution were referred to the committee on accounts.

The speaker appointed regents of the Smithsonian institute, Clymer, of Pennsylvania, and McCary of Iowa.

STILL BALLOTING.

Eleven Richmonds in the Field.

RICHMOND, December 14.—A conservative caucus to nominate a United States senator met at 10 o'clock this morning and proceeded to ballot. Seven ballots, making thirty-three in all, were taken with no result. Flournoy has been formally dropped. Tucker, Smith and Stuart were dropped twice each, and Johnston, Goode and Letcher once each. The last ballot, Goode having been dropped on the previous one, resulted as follows: John W. Daniel, 65; ex-Governor Smith, 52; the Goode men mostly voting for Smith or not at all. Caucus adjourned until after the session of the general assembly at which time a formal ballot will be taken for senator as required by law.

Previous to adjourning, the caucus adopted a resolution that in voting for senator in joint assembly the conservatives so enter their votes as to prevent an election until a nomination is made by the caucus.

RICHMOND, VA., Dec. 14.—At noon a vote was taken in both houses for senator with no result, the members scattering their votes so that the highest number for one person did not exceed fifteen. Immediately after the adjournment of the legislature, the caucus again met, and the result of the balloting was: on the thirty-fourth ballot, Daniel 69; Letcher 59; the latter finally dropped. Goode re-nominated. Thirty-fifth, Daniel 61; Goode 63; Daniel dropped. Johnson re-nominated. Thirty-sixth, Goode 63; Johnson 65; Goode dropped. Judge Christian re-nominated. Recess was given until 4 o'clock.

The caucus re-assembled.

Christian was withdrawn and Cochrane renominated.

36th ballot—Johnston 62; Cochrane 66. Johnston was dropped the second time.

37th ballot—No other nominations made. Cochrane received 65 votes.

38th ballot—Judge W. R. Staples was re-nominated. Cochrane 59; Staples 40. Staples was finally dropped.

A spirited but unsuccessful effort was here made to reconsider the rule under which the caucus has been acting since yesterday.

After some discussion looking to the adoption of a new rule, placing all candidates not finally dropped in the nomination, and dropping the lowest on each succeeding ballot until a choice is made, the caucus adjourned until 10 A. M. to-morrow—the new rule being withdrawn.

Eleven eligible candidates still remain, to-wit:

Goode, Daniel, Johston, Tucker, Smith, Stuart, Robertson, Cochrane, Christian, Coghill and Sheffey. The seven first names are only entitled to one renomination.

The friends of Goode, Daniel and Johnston, who are conceded to be the strongest candidates, are backward in putting their men up for fear of combinations, which, defeating either one, will throw him out entirely, hence the adoption of a new rule similar to the one above mentioned is probable.

HAPPY PEOPLE.

Confirmations by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, December 14.—Confirmed—Ridley, consul to Zanzibar; Daniel S. Richardson, of California, secretary of legation to Mexico; Volney V. Smith, of Arkansas, consul to St. Thomas; C. P. Lincoln of Mississippi, consul to Canton; Brady and Chamberlin, supervisors internal revenue; Andrew Clark collector for second district, Ga.; Wm. F. Green, sixth Tennessee; Parker, postmaster New Orleans; Rexinger, Clarkesville, Tenn.; Wilson, Murfreesboro, Tenn.; Bidwell, Yazoo City, Miss.; Cox, Farmville, Va.

STATE SUPREME COURT

Decisions Rendered in Atlanta, Ga, December 14, 1875.

HON. HIRAM WARNER, CHIEF JUSTICE, HONS. L. E. BLECKLEY AND JAMES JACKSON, JUDGES.

Reported Exclusively for THE CONSTITUTION by Henry Jackson, Supreme Court Reporter.

Mayor and Aldermen of Savannah vs. Champion, trustee. Motion, from Chatham.

WARNER, C. J.

This was a motion in the court below to enter a judgment on the verdict of a jury, *nunc pro tunc*. It appears from the record before us, that there had been an assessment made by certain freeholders, in favor of Champion against the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah, for damages sustained by the plaintiff in opening a street in the city. The freeholders assessed the damages at the sum of $1,759 29. The plaintiff entered an appeal therefrom to the superior court. On the 27th of July, 1872, the appeal was tried and the jury returned the following verdict: "We find for the appellant $1,759 29 as of 12th December, 1870, payable in currency." The appellant made a motion for a new trial, which was pending and continued until the 17th of February, 1875, at which time the appellant withdrew his motion for a new trial, and made a motion to enter a judgment on the verdict *nunc pro tunc*, with interest from the 12th of December, 1870. The defendant did not object to the entering of the judgment for the amount of the verdict, but resisted the allowance of interest in the judgment. The court granted the order allowing the judgment to be entered on the verdict *nunc pro tunc*, with interest from the 23d day of July, 1872, whereupon the defendant excepted. In our judgment, the legal effect of the verdict was to find for the plaintiff the sum of $1,759 29, as being due him on the 12th of December, 1870, and that being so, the court should have ordered the judgment to have been entered on the verdict for the sum of $1,759 29, with interest thereon from the 12th of December, 1870, that being the time the jury by their verdict found the principal debt to have been due the plaintiff. Although the court erred in ordering that the judgment should be entered for interest from the 27th of July, 1872, that was an error in favor of the defendant of which it cannot complain, not having been injured by the judgment. Let the judgment of the court below be affirmed.

William S. Basinger, for plaintiff in error.

A. P. Adams, for defendant.

Savannah Cotton Exchange vs. State ex rel. Warfield & Wayne. Mandamus, from Chatham.

WARNER C. J.

This case came before the court below on the petition of the relators for a mandamus against the defendant, to compel it to restore them as members of its corporation, from which they had been indefinitely suspended by its action. On the hearing of the motion for a peremptory mandamus, it was agreed by the parties, that the case should be submitted to the presiding judge for his decision, without the intervention of a jury, that he might give to all the statements contained in the papers submitted such weight as he might deem them entitled to. The presiding judge, after having considered the same, ordered the peremptory mandamus to issue; whereupon the defendant excepted. By the 1st section of the 7th article of the defendant's fundamental articles of association, it is declared that "any member who shall be accused of wilfully violating the constitution and by-laws, or of fraudulent breach of contract, or of any proceeding inconsistent with the just and equitable principles of trade, or of any other misconduct; at least the complaint did not specify the act, or acts complained of, with the documentary evidence bearing on the case the complainant was possessed of, or with a list of the witnesses as required by the 2d section of the 7th article of the association. The only complaint against the relators that we can discover is, that they refused to pay Tison & Gordon $435 32 which they claimed had been awarded them by an arbitration against which the relators protested, and respectfully insisted that the arbitrators had no jurisdiction to make, but if they had, the award could have been only enforced as any other common law award. The presiding judge, to whom the evidence was submitted, has passed upon it, and granted the mandamus. We find no error in his judgment on the statement of facts contained in the record. If the defendant has the power and authority to act as arbitration court under its charter in relation to all claims of out of its members against another arising from cotton transactions its decisions and awards, are subject to be reviewed and examined, so far as the legal rights of the parties are concerned, by the judicial tribunals of the state, in the same manner as the awards of other arbitrators are reviewed and examined.

Let the judgment of the court below be affirmed.

Harridge & Chisholm, for plaintiff in error.

W. U. Garrard, for defendant.

In re Isaac Russell. Contempt, from Chatham.

WARNER, C. J.

It appears from the record and bill of exceptions in this case, that one George Manning was confined in the common jail of Chatham county under a sentence of the superior court, and that said Manning was carried to the office of Russell, the plaintiff in error. The court granted a rule calling upon said Russell to show cause (assuming that he was an officer of the court,) why he should not be attached for contempt. The respondent filed his answer to the rule (which does not appear to have been controverted) in which he stated, that in the transaction referred to in the rule, he was acting in his official capacity as a justice of the peace, but denied that in so acting he was an officer of the superior court so as to render him answerable to that court to be punished for contempt thereof; that he believed himself to be in the legitimate discharge of his duty as a justice of the peace, that he assumed no power or authority whatever in taking said George Manning from the common jail of Chatham county, that he understood Manning to be in the custody of the law and of the jailor of said county, when he was brought to his office; that respondent simply took his affidavit as he was required by the laws of the state, and had no idea whatever, that he was in any wise interfering with the authority or orders of the judge of the superior court, and that the said Manning, as respondent understood, was taken back to the common jail of Chatham county, where he is now. Thereupon, the court rendered the following judgment: "It is ordered, considered and adjudged, that Isaac Russell, justice of the peace, do pay the sum of ten dollars, and then stand purged of contempt of this court, and in default of payment thereof, that he be committed to the common jail of Chatham county, until such fine of ten dollars is paid." To which judgment of the court, the respondent, Russell, excepted. That the constitution of the state declares, that the power of the courts to punish for contempt, shall be limited by legislative acts. The power of the courts in this state to punish for contempt, is limited by the 47th section of the Code "to the misbehaviour of any person or persons in the presence of the said courts, or so near thereto as to obstruct the administration of justice, the misbehavior of any of the officers of said courts, or so near thereto as to obstruct the administration of justice, the misbehavior of any of the officers of said courts in their official transactions, and the disobedience or resistance by any officer of said courts, party, juror, witness or other person or persons, to any lawful writ, process, order, rule, decree or command of the said courts." Was the respondent, when he took the affidavit of Manning, the prisoner, who was brought before him in his office, as a justice of the peace, acting as an officer of the superior court, within the true intent and meaning of the foregoing section of the Code, so as to subject him to the punishment of that court for contempt? By the 3961st section of the Code, justices of the peace, and constables, are so far recognized as officers of the superior court, as to subject them to be ruled in that court in the same manner as sheriffs, when they neglect or refuse to pay over money which they have received or collected in their official capacity, that is the extent of their recognition as officers of the superior court, and it required a legislative enactment to do that, which cannot fairly be construed beyond the terms thereof. In our judgment, the superior court had no legal power or authority, under the constitution and laws of this state, to punish the respondent for contempt of that court on the statement of facts disclosed in the record, it not appearing that the respondent had any thing to do with the removal of the prisoner, Manning, from the jail.

Let the judgment of the court below be reversed.

Jackson, Lawton & Basinger, for plaintiff in error.

W. G. Charlton, solicitor general, pro tem., for the state.

Wright, administrator, vs. Zitrouer, administrator. Foreclosure of mortgage, from Effingham.

WARNER, C. J.

This was a petition to foreclose a morigage on certain described lands in the county of Effingham. The defendant pleaded the statute of limitations of 1868, in bar thereof. The court overruled the plea of the statute, and the defendant excepted. It appears from the bill of exceptions, that the defendant's intestate executed the mortgage in 1855, to secure the payment of a promissory note due in 1860; that in 1861 Mrs. Wistman, the mortgagee, died; that the two qualified executors on her estate, died in 1867, and from that time until 1874, the estate of Mrs. Wistman remained unrepresented, when the present plaintiff became her administrator, and filed his petition to foreclose the mortgage. By the strict letter of the act of 1869, the plaintiff's right of action was barred, but it is insisted that the court should give to that act an equitable construction, in view of the provisions of the Code in relation to the statute of limitations applicable to unrepresented estates. By the 2928th section of the Code, the time occurring between the death of a person and representation on his estate, or between the termination of one administration and the commencement of another, shall not be counted against his estate, provided, such time does not exceed five years, but at the expiration of that time, the limitation shall commence, etc. In this case the statute commenced to run against the plaintiff on the 21st of July, 1868, when civil government was restored in this state, and more than six years had expired from that date to 1874, when the plaintiff took out letters of administration, the estate being unrepresented from 1867 up to that time. In view of the facts of this case, and of the provisions of the act of 1869, the most equitable construction which we are authorized to give to it is to hold that the plaintiff had nine months and fifteen days after the passage of the act of 1869, within which time to have taken out letters of administration, and to have commenced his action against the defendant, and not having done so within that time, his right of action was barred. Let the judgment of the court below be reversed.

Meldrim & Adams, by Howell & Denmark, for plaintiff in error.

Rufus E. Lester, for defendant.

O'Connell vs. The State. Receiving stolen goods, from Chatham.

BLECKLEY, J.

1. In order to convict the prisoner of receiving stolen goods knowing them to be stolen, the larceny of the goods and their ownership must both be proven, with reasonable certainty, as alleged in the indictment.

2. In accounting for the possession of the goods the prisoner, after proving that they were purchased and received in his absence by an agent, may show, as a part of the *res gestae*, what was said to such agent by the seller in respect to the title or ownership, at the time of the agent's purchase.

Judgment reversed.

Rufus E. Lester; M. J. O'Donoghue, for plaintiff in error.

W. G. Charlton, solicitor general, pro tem., for the state.

The Mayor and Alderman of Savannah vs. LaRoche. Appeal, from Chatham.

BLECKLEY, J.

1. Savannah has statutory power to tax all private real estate within the corporate limits not expressly exempted by law.

2. Lands brought within the corporate limits by the act of 1838 are not so exempted.

Judgment reversed.

Wm. S. Basinger, for plaintiff in error.

Rufus E. Lester, R. R. Richards, for defendant.

Kaufman et al. vs. Ferst & Co., et al. Injunction, from Chatham. Motion to dismiss writ of error.

BLECKLY, J.

1. Proceedings contemplated by the Code, sections 3211 to 3216, relate to the granting or refusing of injunctions, receiverships, and other extraordinary remedies in equity, and not to dissolving injunctions, vacating receiverships, or setting aside orders on subsequent motions.

2. Consequently, a writ of error on the denial of a motion to dissolve injunction, &c., cannot be heard in the supreme court in the speedy manner provided by sections 3213 and 3214

3. Such a writ of error being brought on a motion to dissolve injunction, vacate receivership and dismiss the bill, will not be dismissed because made returnable to the term of the supreme court in process when the decision below was made; but, at the opsion of plaintiff in error, will be allowed to be entered for the next term.

Motion denied on terms.

West & Cunningham; A. T. Akerman, for plaintiffs in error.

J. R Saussy; Jackson, Lawton & Basinger; George A. Mercer; Howell & Denmark, for defendants.

Hartridge & Chisolm; W. U. Garrard, for receiver.

John R. Sterling vs. James Arnold, et al. Claim, from Troup.

JACKSON, J.

1. This court will not control the discretion of the circuit court in granting a new trial on the ground that the verdict is against the weight of the evidence, unless that discretion has been abused, and where in a claim case the evidence is voluminous and conflicting, and yet the truth seems to be as gathered from et al., that some of the property is subject at least in part to the execution, and the verdict is, "not subject" as to all the property, she court does not abuse that discretion by granting a new trial.

2. Where a guardian buys property with the funds of his ward, and takes the deed in his own name individually, he holds the title in trust for the ward, and where such property is levied on under an execution against the guardian and is claimed by the ward by virtue of a deed made from the guardian to the ward, even after the lien of the judgment, the date of such deed will relate back to the purchase by the guardian, and the title of the ward is good against the judgment, if there be no fraud or collusion between guardian and ward, and if the evidence satisfies the jury that the ward's money paid for the property, and the judgment creditor did not credit on the faith of the property while the legal title was in the guardian.

3. If all the distributees of an estate except the ward have been settled with, and the guardian is the executor and holds the balance of the estate for the ward, and uses the money of the estate, after settlement with the other distributees, in the purchase of such property, it is the same in effect as if he had used the money of the ward; but if such funds, so remaining on hand, be the shares both of the guardian and of the ward left in the estate, then the title of the ward will be good only to the extent of his purchase money or part of such balance, and the remaining part will be subject to the judgment against the guardian.

4. And if the original purchase of property be made with the ward's money, but the guardian has made valuable improvements with his own funds, thereby greatly enhancing the value thereof, to the extent of doubling or trebling its value, the legal title being in the guardian, the resulting trust for the benefit of the ward attaches only to such pro rata interest as his purchase money used by the guardian gives him in the land, and the balance thereof is subject in equity to the judgment against the guardian.

5. Where, in a claim case, the facts make such a division of equitable title to property and such a mixture of equitable rights therein, the pleadings should be so framed in all the material facts of the case, and the verdict so moulded as to subject the proper proportion of the property to the judgment against the guardian, and give the remainder to the ward; and the property should be sold if necessary, and the fund divided according to such proportion, so authorized by the pleadings and found by the verdict. The equitable rights of the parties may be thus reached in the claim case at law under the statutes of Georgia; or either party may go into a court of equity if he see fit, to ascertain and secure such equitable rights. Code §§ 3082, 3095.

6. The sayings of the guardian, while he held the legal title to the lands, and before suit against him, are admissible in behalf of the ward, *alter*, if said, after suit against him. 28 Ga., 170

7. The fact that claimant signs as security for defendants fi fa. a forthcoming bond for the delivery of lands in the event that the issue on an affidavit of illegality is determined against them, does not estop him from afterwards claiming the lands as his property; but such bond may go to the jury to be weighed by them for what it is worth as a circumstance to show collusion and fraud between the defendants and claimant.

8. Where clients reside out of the county where the case is prepared and tried, and took no part in its preparation or management, but left it all to counsel, and a motion is made for a new trial on the ground of newly discovered testimony within the county, it is not necessary that the clients should swear to want of knowledge or to the use of diligence in respect to such testimony; it is enough that counsel, so having entire control and management of the case, make the affidavit; and where the court below grants the new trial upon such evidence, material and not cumulative, and no want of diligence appears, this court will not interfere because counsel alone, and not clien too, have made the affidavit of want of knowledge, and of diligence.

9. In a claim case, though one of the plaintiffs in fi fa, who are assignees of the judgment, be dead and his administrators are made parties, the claimant is a competent witness in relation to facts disconnected with deceased and transpiring since his death.

Judgment affirmed.

A. H. Cox, B. H. Hill & Son, for plaintiff in error.

Speer & Speer, for defendants.

James E. Archer and James G. Watts vs. Emanuel Heidt. Equity, from Effing

Daily Constitution.

ATLANTA

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 15.

Preferred Locals.

For real Delicacies, Choice Wines, Liquors, Cigars, New Crop Select Teas, Fresh Roast Coffees, Pure Spices, &c., &c., at the very lowest prices, go to A. M. Lewin & Co.'s, 78 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

SUGAR CREEK PAPER MILLS,
WM. McNAUGHT & CO.

See Daily and Weekly CONSTITUTION for specimen of our "news." mar11-1y

Sash, Doors and Blinds

5,000 White Pine Doors, all sizes,
5,000 White Pine Windows, all sizes,
5,000 pair White Pine Blinds, all sizes,
Mantels, Mouldings, Newel's, Stair Rails, Balusters, &c.
Can fill orders promptly and always at the lowest rates. C. O. D. orders have our especially attention
JENNINGS & ASHLEY,
31 and 33 Broad St., near the Bridge.

Personal.

Steele & Price, of Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati, we are pleased to say, are among the few who put into the market articles just as represented, perfectly pure, selected with care and combined in a manner to be perfect in the r action and results. Their Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder and True Flavoring Extracts have been approved by the United States Government. The only way to force adultered cheap articles out of the market is to encourage honest manufacturers.
dec11—deat-sun-wed&thur&w1t

Special Card from Geo. Sharp, Jr

I have just returned from New York and the Northern cities, and while there purchased a hard pan prices, the finest and best selected stock of Fashionable Jewelry that has ever been in this market. In saying this I do not try to humbug the coming public. I advertise just the facts always. I searched the market and visited all the best manufacturers, and I can offer this present magnificent stock, I positive assert, as cheap as the goods can be bought in the United States. In Holiday goods I simply say I can supply this city and shall sell at hard pan prices. GEO. SHARP, JR.

Soap Candy 20c per lb., three pounds for 50 cents. French Candy 40c per lb., or in 5 lb. boxes 35c per lb., at Block's Candy Factory, No. 24 Alabama street. dec11-dtf

Does the South Want Cuba?

I want it understood that I am now selling my entire stock of elegant new style Furniture at cost for the next thirty days. I have the finest lot of elegant Dressing Case and Parlor Suits in the State. My stock is complete in all its branches. I intend to sell Furniture if you will give me a trial. Come now.

JAS. L. WATKINS,
42 and 44 Whitehall street,
Atlanta, Ga.
nov26 nov19—d1m

Celery! Celery! Celery!

We have just received 6,000 Celery roots, fully matured and tender, suitable for planting, will grow and bleach in your garden or cellar all winter. 75 cents per dozen.
W. F. STOKES & CO.,
17 Alabama street.
dec10—dtf

The Ladies' Educational and Industrial School.

The ladies and gentlemen who have consented to aid in establishing this institution are requested to meet at Dr. W. F. Westmoreland's residence, on to-morrow, Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing and electing officers. It is earnestly hoped that every one will be present, as business of importance will be transacted.

New Advertisements.

Remora"—Menko & Bro.
Central Presbyterian Supper.
Notice to contractors—C. T. B. C.
Lumber at auction—Mayson & Norman.
Notice in bankruptcy—A. Hutcheson.
Announcement—David Irwin.
Restaurant to rent—Geo. W. Adair.
Furniture—Mayson & Norman.
Notice in bankruptcy—A. E. Buck.
Home stomach bitters.
Elmwood and Warwick collar.
Postponed sale—Nancy E. Stokes.
Remember—Mayson & Norman.
Wanted—A. S. Fowler.
Cast iron pipes—The Tredegar Works.
To let—Daniel and O'Donnelly.
Board—15 and 19 Baker street.
Board wanted—C.
Buck case—Mayson & Norman.
Ladies are—Haas Brothers.
Something really useful—Fairbanks.
Fine arts—Mayson & Norman

An elegant secretary and book case combined, at auction, by Mayson & Norman, Saturday.

TOWN TOPICS.

—The weather is not too cold to carry on a flirtation at the front gate.

—The "Ben Hill" brand of flour is said to be "on the rise."

—Star spangled stockings are now coming into fashion.

—Col E Steadman has obtained a patent for churn dashers.

—Don't forget the meeting of those interested in the ladies' educational and industrial school at D. W. F. Westmoreland's at 11 o'clock.

—It was quite a busy scene yesterday at the ware-room of Angier & Williams. 165 large and fine hogs were being cut up. The work of packing is begun in earnest, and backbones and spare-ribs are in order.

—An Alabama street merchant says rats always sample the best meal. Every sack in his store has been sampled.

—A merchant has conveniently located a barber shop in the basement of his store. His customers can be shaved up stairs or in the cellar as they may elect.

—Burke, Hancock & Co., will occupy a commodious store over Camp & Gilreath's in the Rawson building on Alabama street.

Personal Paragraphs.

—Rev John W Heidt has purchased the Frank Wright place in Oxford, for $3,000 and will soon move there. He is bound to be near "sunny side." We congratulate Oxford on the acquisition of so useful a man.

—Elam Christian describes Bishop Keener as a man who would be singled out ● a multitude. He is a little above the medium size, well proportioned, has a fine head, a Grecian nose, sharp, gray-blue eyes, a mouth denoting firmness, and yet, well tried to a smile, and a general bearing that represses an intelligent observer that he is in the presence of a great man.

—Mrs. Agnes Turner returned from New York last night, where she purchased for Messrs. Turner & Braumuller one of the largest stocks of Christmas presents ever brought to this city. Call and see for yourselves.

—Judge John B. Steward, ordinary of DeKalb county, is the model ordinary of the state. His books and records are remarkably accurate and neat, reflecting the highest credit on him as a public official. He last grand jury complimented him highly for his efficiency. He knows his duty, and knowing it performs it. He refuses to issue licenses to retail liquor in the county. In this he is sustained by the recommendations of three grand juries.

—At the Markham: J F Sheerit, Monticello; J M Pace and wife, S F Nix, Covington; F H Milton, Ellijay; W G Roberts, Palmetto; A M Northcutt, Acworth, B W Allen, A B Hightower, Dr T N Poulain and wife, Mrs Ramey, Greensboro; W M Lewis, Miss D A Lewis, Marietta; G P Sanford and wife, Conyers; G Toombs, S H Hardeman, Washington; A H Gray, Catoosa; S C Trout, Cave Spring; Augustus R. Wright, Rome; —At the Kimball: G C Douglass, Columbus; J Hall, J G West, Savannah; H D Colley, Washington; C W Howard, Walker county.

Remember that Mayson & Norman will have the most attractive sale of the season, Saturday.

The Georgia Railroad.

The stock of the Georgia railroad is now quoted at $2. A writer signing himself "Merchant" recently attacked the management of the road, especially the Athens branch. Col. R. R. Johnson, the superintendent, replies to it as follows:

If "Merchant" is so anxious to protect the interests of the stockholders, why does he not sign his real name, and let them know who it is that is so devoted to their interest? In regard to the condition of the track on the main line, I assert that it is in better order than it has been in twenty nine years, and if "Merchant" desires to criticise the management let him sign his real name and his articles will receive my attention, otherwise I have no time to answer communications from bushwhackers, whose pretended interest in the road may really be for the purpose of subserving their own individual ends and selfish schemes. Until a responsible name appears, I will only state that the enormous damage caused by the accident to the engine and cars referred to will probably not exceed one hundred and sixty-five dollars."

Call and see the bargains in furniture at Mayson & Norman's.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

The Reasons Given by the Governor for Respiting Brinkley.

His Action in the Case Shown to have been Entirely Consistent with Duty.

A great deal of comment, criticism and uncalled for imputation has been born before the public in the press and otherwise recently, connected with the temporary escape of a condemned man from the gallow's cross-tree.

A reporter of THE CONSTITUTION called upon Governor Smith yesterday and asked the privilege of an interview on the subject of the Brinkley case, and the governor's action thereon. The governor expressed a willingness to answer any question that might be propounded, saying he knew of no reason for withholding the motives of his action in the case from the public. The following is the substance of the interview:

THE REASONS FOR THE RESPITE.

REPORTER—Will you please state, Governor, what were the grounds of your action in granting the several respites of Brinkley?

GOVERNOR—Certainly sir. I have supposed that those grounds were already understood by the public, as they were set forth in general terms in the orders themselves, but I will state them more explicitly.

The first application made to me was for a commutation of the punishment of Brinkley to an imprisonment for life, upon the ground that the homicide was committed under the influence of insanity. This application was refused, for the sufficient reason that the jury had found Brinkley guilty of murder, and I would not review their finding. The circumstances of the homicide were atrocious and, if Brinkley were sane, he deserved to suffer the extreme penalty of the law. But, if he committed the homicide under the influence of insanity, and the verdict of the jury was a mistake, as in that event it would have been, then he was not guilty of any offence whatever, and I could not first assume his insanity and then pronounce him guilty, by sending him to the penitentiary for life.

TESTING THE PLEA OF INSANITY.

It was then alleged that Brinkley had given unmistakable indications of insanity after trial and conviction. I suggested that a jury of inquisition should be summoned under the law governing such cases. This was done, but the jury having failed to agree, the question of Brinkley's sanity remained unsettled. There was no law authorizing a second jury of inquisition, and there was little reason to hope that a second jury would be more likely to agree than the first. Under the circumstances I felt it my duty to appoint a board of physicians to ascertain and report upon Brinkley's mental condition. I appointed upon this board gentlemen of the very first standing, both as citizens and professional men, and who, residing out of Coweta county, were less likely to be under the influence of any local feeling which might exist there.

The board reported that Brinkley, in their opinion, was responsible for his conduct. I was thus careful to have the question of the present sanity of Brinkley investigated, because I felt it would be an indelible stain upon the administration of justice to inflict capital punishment upon an insane man. When the board reported, I supposed that there would be no application for further interference on my part.

SEEKING A NEW TRIAL.

After this, however, application for further respite of execution was made, to enable the counsel of Brinkley to apply to Judge Buchman, in vacation, for a new trial, upon the ground of newly discovered evidence. This application was under oath and set forth fully and particularly the names of many of the witnesses whose evidence had been newly found, and gave briefly the substance of what each one would testify. In addition to this, a large number of affidavits were laid before me, made by witnesses themselves, setting forth, in brief, facts within their knowledge relevant to the issues in the case. Upon looking to the record of the case in the supreme court, I found that not a single witness had been introduced in behalf of Brinkley on the trial. The brief of the evidence showed that probably an attempt had been made by his counsel to draw something from the state's witnesses on cross-examination, upon which to raise a presumption of insanity. But it was manifest from the record that no such evidence had been obtained and the case as finally submitted to the jury stood in all the nakedness of an atrocious crime without any possibility of a reasonable doubt as to the guilt of the criminal.

THE EVIDENCE OF INSANITY.

REPORTER—But why was this, Governor? If so much evidence of Brinkley's insanity existed, why was no proof of it made upon his trial?

GOVERNOR—This is not for me to answer, sir. I am not finding fault with any person. I mention it as a fact disclosed by the record, and which materially controlled my action in the matter. The fault certainly was not with Brinkley, if he was crazy.

REPORTER—But, Governor, it has been suggested by lawyers that this newly discovered evidence is merely cumulative in its character, and for that reason a new trial could not be granted under the rules of law.

GOVERNOR—This is a mistake, I think sir. Cumulative evidence is that which is in addition to evidence already obtained. As already stated, no evidence was introduced for the defendant at the trial. It was not, nor is it now, within my knowledge that Brinkley's counsel knew, at the time of the trial, of any witness by whom the insanity of Brinkley could be shown. On the contrary, it appears upon oath, as already stated, that all such evidence is newly discovered. The case, as presented to me, was this: a man had been put upon his trial for an offense which involved his life. He had been found guilty. The day of execution was fixed and near at hand. No witness had been heard in his behalf upon his trial. Evidence, under oaths of many witnesses was presented, going to show that this man had been afflicted with insanity for many years past. The character of many of these witnesses I knew to be reliable. It was not for me to decide the question of insanity. It was a question for a court and jury. There was an application by the counsel for an opportunity to apply to the proper court for a re-hearing of the case. If the alleged crime was committed under the influences of insanity, then this man was, in the view of the law, innocent. If the newly discovered evidence were true, should not this poor creature be allowed the privilege of submitting it to a jury of his countrymen? Was it for me to say that he should be hung out of existence, so that the courts could not even determine whether by law he had the right to another hearing of the case? I did not so think, sir.

THE GOVERNOR'S ACTION CONSISTENT.

REPORTER—But, governor, how does your action in granting a respite in this case comport with your action in other similar cases?

GOVERNOR—It is entirely consistent with it. Applications for respites from execution have been made to me in several cases upon the ground of newly discovered evidence, and I have never refused to grant them when the evidence was considered meritorial, and the application was properly supported. Spann was respited to enable his counsel to have a commission of lunacy sued out in his behalf. The same with reference to Mitchell Cogswell, a colored. Henry Jackson, colored, was respited just forty minutes before the time appointed for his execution, upon suggestions, properly submitted, that evidence had just been discovered, showing his innocence of the crime charged against him.

Gustavus Peterson, colored, also received a respite upon a similar suggestion. In some of these cases several respites were granted.

Mitchell Cogswell was found to be a confirmed lunatic. All the others mentioned, after lengthy litigation upon the new proceedings in their respective cases, were executed for their crimes.

WHAT A RESPITE MEANS.

REPORTER—A respite, then, does not "mean a pardon" in all cases?

GOVERNOR—Not by any means. Respites are granted only when the ends of justice demand it. It is certainly wrong to punish for crime so long as the law gives the accused party the right to question his guilt before the courts. This right was, in my opinion, shown to exist in the case of Brinkley.

REPORTER—But, governor, why did you respite for so long a time?

GOVERNOR—Because it was necessary, under the ruling of the supreme court in the case. This court held that such affidavits could not be made and heard in vacation. This decis on was different from what the practice had been in such cases. The next term of Coweta superior court will be held in March next, and it was necessary that the respite should be extended so as to cover that term of the court. Every order for respite has been for such time only as was shown to be necessary. In discharging the very disagreeable duty which devolves on me in this case, I have sought only to secure the ends of justice. I am satisfied with my conduct.

The last expression of satisfaction ended the interview and our reporter, thanking the governor for his patience and kindness, retired.

Royal Arch Masons.

At the last meeting of the Mt. Zion chapter, the following officers were elected:

J Fleishel, M E H P.
W L Hubbard, King.
H D Austin, Scribe.
A Haas, G of H.
S L Solomonson, P S.
S T Watson, R A C.
A P Thompson, M 3d V.
F K Larrabee, M 2d V.
B F Langley, M 1st V.
J M Boring, Treasurer.
S Rosenfeld, Secretary.
J Morris, Sentinel.

OYSTER SUPPER.—A pleasant occasion was the oyster supper last night at Captain J T Richmond's, given by the parsonage aid society of Evans' chapel. There was a fine crowd present and a pleasant time was enjoyed. Mrs Richmond assisted by other ladies presided over the table. A handsome sum was netted.

Headquarters for Fruit.

HEADQUARTERS FOR FRUIT!

We have on hand four hundred barrels of the following varieties of Michigan Apples: Bellflowers, Baldwins, Spitzenburgh, Rambos, Gilliflowers, Talman Sweets, Swars and Newtown Pippins, and all other fancy varieties suitable for table use—warranted sound and to keep so 3 months, if necessary. Also, Oranges from 2 cts up. Russian Cocoa Nuts, California Pears, Early Rose and Peachblow Potatoes. We are offering the above very cheap for cash.

W. F. STOKES & CO.,
17 ALABAMA STREET.

PROBABLE MURDER.

Bloody Termination to a Dancing Party.

One Negro Goes for Another With His Little Knife.

Critical Condition of the Wounded Man, &c.

Monday night, or rather yesterday morning, between one and two o'clock, there occurred an affray in this city which at present bids fair to have a fatal termination.

It seems that a darkey by the name of Moulter determined to give a party at his residence Monday evening, for the double purpose of turning a few honest pennies, and giving some of his neighbors of his own color a little cheap amusement. Moulter's residence consists of a one room cabin, situated near Payne's Chapel, on Whitehall street. His family consists of himself, wife and a few tow-headed children of various ages, all of whom rival charcoal in the brilliancy of their complexions.

To this attractive abode, Moulter issued sundry invitations and had it also distinctly understood that each and every guest would be required to pay the small sum of ten cents at the door; but that this little transaction having once been attended to, they would then be at liberty to shuffle away until day-light. Two darkies who were warranted to grind music out of anything short of a saw mill, were made useful, who brought along a cracked fiddle and a pair of bones, and Moulter anxiously awaited the arrival of his guests, while visions of

WHOLE BASKETS FULL OF TEN CENT PIECES

danced through his fervent imagination.

The guests came early and a motley crew they were. Prominent among them was Mr. Bill Dobbs, a gentleman of African ancestry, and who has recently returned from a prolonged service of his country upon the chain gang. Also Charley Parsons, whose countenance is not a little unknown in our county jail, where he was placed by a jury of his country for making a slight mistake relative to the ownership of some property. Also Andrew Sasseen and his brother Aaron, both well known to the police. Many ladies also honored the occasion with their presence—ladies who sell lightwood, pick up rags; and dive into cellars for a living. Their toilettes were not impressively magnificent, and presented quite a diversity of material, design and color would be hard to describe. With such select company the ball opened, and to the more than pensive music of the aforesaid cracked fiddle and pair of bones, the dancing was inaugurated. It was dancing in the wildest sense of the term, and the shuffling and jumping around was tremendous. Charley Parsons, being inspired by a few drinks of whisky, especially distinguished himself, and performed deeds of agility, which filled the company full of astonishment and admiration. So flattered was Charley that he attempted still grander deeds, and in executing a double back-ward shuffle he brought his left foot in such sudden contact with Andrew Sasseen's right shin, that that gentleman dropped immediately down upon the floor, as if he contemplated going through it. Andrew did not contemplate the damage done his shin with an equitable mind.

On the contrary he rubbed the damaged member some time in much wrath, and as he got up said something about busting Charley's head. Andrew's brother Aaron also took the matter up, and as Charley had taken on board a sufficiency of whisky to enable him to enjoy a first-class row, the jawing waxed loud, and things looked squally. Moulter ordered the parties out of his house, and they retired into the front yard, each accompanied by his friends. The girls also left the house in a hurry, and went to their homes without standing on the order of their going.

In the yard the quarrelling was resurrected, and a free fight was soon opened. While Moulter was endeavoring to quell it, Bill Dobbs, who seems to have had some sort of a grudge against him, approached him from behind and

PLUNGED HIS KNIFE-BLADE INTO HIS SIDE.

The wounded man fell to the ground, and the crowd stampeded. Moulter was picked up by some of his family and carried into the house and put to bed, the blood pouring from him in torrents. When heard from yesterday afternoon, his condition was exceeding critical. The wound is in the right side between the third and fourth ribs. Dobbs and Andrew Sasseen were arrested about four o'clock yesterday morning, at the house of the latter's mother on Rhodes street, near the state shops. They were locked up, and will be held to await the result of Moulter's injuries. They each tell different stories about the affair.

"Society News."

Yesterday evening at 3 o'clock, the Presbyterian church at Decatur was the scene of another happy nuptial ceremony. The church was tastefully decorated, and ere the arrival of the hour, the house was filled by the friends of the bride and groom. The two fortunate individuals who were thus merged into one were W D Kirkpatrick and Miss Kate L Winn. Rev D Fraser, pastor of the church officiated.

The following were the attendants: Miss Bettie Winn, Miss Lizzie Kirkpatrick, Miss Mamie Kirkpatrick, Miss Ora Salmons, of Decatur, Miss Nora Litchenstadt, Miss Mary Robinson, Atlanta, J S Kirkpatrick, T R Ramspeck, Joseph Morgan, Thomas Kirkpatrick, Decatur; Eugene Robinson, John Calhoun, Atlanta.

Mrs G A A Ramspeck presided at the organ, rendering delightful music. The attendants were dressed with taste, and presented quite an array of beauty around the altar. The toilet of the bride was exceptionable, and the groom seemed to re-echo the sentiments of the earl of Rochester—"Melting joys about her move
Killing pleasures, wounding blisses;
Angels listen when she speaks,
She's my delight."

The groom is a son of James W. Kirkpatrick, of Decatur, and is an exemplary and worthy young gentleman. He is now living at the Bartow iron works.

The bride, Miss Winn, was for some time a teacher in our public school; whose fidelity and instructive ability, were only equalled by her amiability and grace. The scholars of her grade, and the board of education, part with her with regret. Superintendent Mallon was present at the wedding. Miss Winn was popular in Decatur, and the children of her Sunday school class feel her loss very deeply. She was their sympathizing friend as we las loving teacher.

But the time had arrived when she must enter upon a new sphere, the God Cupid having created

An immaterial fire
Whose brightness angels may admire
But cannot emulate.

The newly wedded left on the 4:20 p. m. for their home in Bartow county. We tender them our warm congratulations. May the star of their's appear in the zenith of brilliancy. May the roses on their pathway be thornless, and their matrimonial sky, cloudless, gentle zephyrs instead of storms fan them, and if troubles must arise, let them be little ones.

A Bold Adventurer.

On Monday morning about half past two o'clock, a burglar succeeded in gaining entrance to the residence of Dr. V. M. Hodgson, corner of Mills and Venable streets, entering the cellar through a window that was not very well secured. He passed into the dining room, from thence he ascended the stairway leading up stairs, and at the raising of the latch it made some noise, that awakened both the doctor's wife and daughter, the former immediately sprang out of bed, the door of the bed-room being somewhat open and the moon shining very brightly. It is supposed that the intruder could see the lady. She however spoke out and called "who is there?" That was enough, for it caused the party to make his exit, and by some means he fell from the top of the stairway down to the bottom, making a racket loud enough to awake both the doctor and son, who at once rushed out of bed. The former grabbing his weapons, ran down the stairway, but the intruder was gone. He had escaped in the same manner that he gained his entrance. Upon an examination it was found that no article in the house was missing. The doctor bids us to say to the adventurer, who ever he may be, that if he will return his visit that he will furnish him with a big dose of blue-pills, and give no charge for the medicine or prescription.

WHY RUN ANY RISK, WITH YOUR COUGH, COLD, HOARSENESS, or indeed any Pulmonary or Bronchial Complaint, when a remedy safe, thorough, and so easily obtained as Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant can be had? If you have contracted a severe Cold, save your Lungs from the dangerous irritation and inflammation, which frequently brings about Consumption, by promptly resorting to the Expectorant; and if troubled with any Affection of the Throat, you will find this remedy equally effectual in affording relief from obstructing phlegm, and in healing inflamed parts.
dec15—dtues-sat&sun&w1t3dp

A LULL.

Intervention of a Quiet Day in the Failure Matter.

Preparations to Carry Out the Compromise in Progress.

After the exciting circumstances and movements surrounding the failure of West, Edwards & Co., yesterday proved to be a very dull and uneventful day. The creditors busied themselves but little, and the members of the firm were of course in close attendance upon their counsel, affording all necessary information concerning their circumstances and transactions.

THE COMPROMISE

announced yesterday, and which has been agreed to by the larger body of creditors, seems to have caused no little satisfaction its terms are so much better than any one had previously been led to suspect possible that expressions of satisfaction from the creditors were neither few nor deprecating. The composition in bankruptcy, it is believed, will succeed and in that event the failure may be relieved of many embarrassing features. The attorneys selected by the creditors being Col. N J Hammond and Hon. George Hillyer, no efforts that can be made to forward the compromise will be omitted.

THE DEEDS, PAPERS, ETC.

necessary to the legal arrangement of the affair were in course of preparation yesterday, and will be completed at the earliest possible moment. The present legal status of the case in the superior court renders the labor more difficult than it would be under ordinary circumstances.

STILL IN THE FIELD.

Messrs. Glenn, Arnold and Smith are still in the field and opposing the settlement. As attorneys for Beard Bros. et al, and for Mr. Castleman, the receiver, they are pursuing the legal remedies open to them with great vigor. If they succeed in their programme, the receiver will be charged with the distribution of the assets, under direction of the superior court, but should their bill fail, an assignee undertake composition in bankruptcy will have to under take the distribution.

THE WEST POINT LEVY.

Mr Hoke Smith yesterday confirmed the report that he had brought an action of trover against a stock of goods in the possession of B E Edwards, at West Point. The only trouble experienced was in getting the sheriff to satisfy himself of his duty to execute the process of the court by attaching the goods and taking bail in trover or holding them in his own possession. The seizure amounts in value to over $20,000, it is said. Mr Smith did not deem it necessary to make any seizure at Barnesville.

AT DECATUR.

We learn that Mr. Jep George, of Decatur, has been summoned as a witness before our superior court to testify in the pending case, as to matters connected with the stock of goods held by Mr. West, sr., at that place.

NUMEROUS PAPERS

of a legal character were served upon all the parties connected with the West, Edwards & Co's, side of the case, yesterday. W H White, Henry R Powers, Holcombe, Powell, B E Edwards, A H Thompson and the members of the firm are included.

AN HASY CREDITOR.

From one of the opposing counsel we learned that one of the creditors of the firm had written to representative to make no trouble about his claim, as he had confidence in Capt. A. J. West and in West, Edwards & Co.; that he relied upon what they might offer to do, and was not at all exercised over the matter. This testimony at this juncture must be very gratifying to the parties.

TO-DAY

is the time set apart for hearings upon the Shelton Edwards contempt case and the question of permanent receiver.

THE COURTS.

THE SUPREME COURT.

ORDER OF CIRCUITS

19. Eastern ..... 6 | 20. Brunswick... 4

Dec. 14th, 1875.

No 9 Ballin & Co. vs Ferst & Co, et al. Injunction, from Chatham.

No 16 Shuster, Son & Co. vs Ferst & Co. et al. Equity, from Chatham.

No 17 Ballin & Co. vs Clements. Petition, from Chatham.

No 18 Seligman et al., trustees, vs Ferst & Co. et al. Equity, from Chatham.

The above cases are being argued together.

West & Cunningham; A T Akerman, for plaintiffs in error.

J R Saussy; Jackson, Lawton & Basinger; Geo A Mercer; W Grayson Mann; Howell & Denmark, for defendants.

Hartridge & Chisholm; W W Garrard for the receiver.

Pending the argument of Mr. Basinger, the court adjourned until ten o'clock a m to-morrow.

Fulton Superior Court.

HON. JOHN L. HOPKINS, JUDGE.

Court met at eight and a half o'clock, and transacted the following business:

Smith Mason vs O Baker and J T Branham. Petition for certiorara. Petition denied.

Nancy Anderson vs John Pears; same vs C B Camp; same vs A J West. Actions on the case for damages. The above cases were dismissed at plaintiff's cost.

N P Alley vs The Atlanta Street Railroad Company. Case settled by a confession of judgment by defendant to plaintiff for $500 and costs. Candler & Thompson for defendant.

Henry Irby vs W J Hudson, defendant, and Frank Smith, claimant. Ordered that the levy in this case be dismissed.

P W Green vs The Western and Atlantic Railroad Company. Dismissed for want of prosecution at plaintiff's costs.

A L Harris vs J B B Smith. Same vs Alex St Clair Abrams. Dismissed at plaintiff's costs.

Thomas D. Meadow vs. the Dollar savings bank maker, and Mike Lynch and J W Goldsmith, endorsers. Verdict in favor of M Lynch, one of the defendants, and against the Dollar savings bank, as principal, and J W Goldsmith as endorser, the sum of $550 with interest, at seven per cent. from date of certificate.

Upon the conclusion of the above business, court adjourned until half past eight o'clock, this morning.

The following cases are for trial to-day:

Branham vs Branham.
York, trustee vs Phillips, et al.
Jones vs Jones.
Collyer & Hoyt vs Mansfield.
Owens vs Mackie.
Knowles vs the mayor and council of Atlanta.
Lipes vs Smith.
Johnson vs Lyon, McClendon & Co.
Collins & Chamberlin, and Partlow sympathize with his parents in their sad bereavement.

Resolved, That we will cherish his memory, and try to emulate his virtues.

Resolved. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the parents of the deceased, and also to THE CONSTITUTION for publication.

CATHOLIC FAIR.

Another Night of Pleasure and Signal Success.

Grand Rush for the Polls.

The attendance was large last night at the Catholic fair, and the interest instead of flagging, seemed to be deepened. There was a grand rush for the ballot box and the contest is waxing fierce for the several prizes.

Mrs. Myers, a lady of graceful mien and pleasing address, has charge of table No. 1, assisted by Miss Cortello, and the Misses Rice of Augusta, Miss Adams of Jonesboro, and a host of city belles.

Father Reilly is very popular, judging by the rapid sale of tickets for his portrait. The beautiful frame made of 3,000 pieces is to be raffled off. It is hoped that the friends of the gentleman who sent it there will rally to it. The contest for the diamond ring closes Thursday night. The friends of Miss Katie Owens and Miss Bertha Peck are sanguine and active.

The friends of Miss Mattie Sciple were out last night in force, and many a vote was polled for her to get the gold necklace and locket. Her attractive personelle wins scores of votes. But the friends of Miss Katie Wright and Miss Bertha Moreton will rally to-night, and the contest will be interesting.

Little Miss Ida Wright, daughter of Hinton P. Wright, a beautiful little cherub—we mean the child, not Hinton—was out last night, with winning smiles on every hand and votes for the gold bracelet. Mamie Kenney, her opponent, will give her a close race.

The balloting for the gold watch at Miss H T Mahoney's table will be closed on Saturday night. The friends of R G Young and Capt Whit Anderson are prosecuting an active canvass

The refreshment table was as the most popular of all.

The shooting gallery was a popular resort. A gallant major who was more successful at the supper table than in hitting the mark bore on his breast a card "I have a chance," and on his back, "Gone into bankruptcy." Yet the ruse did not succeed.

All who would enjoy a pleasant afternoon should go to the fair to-night and vote. There is no law against repeating.

Gainesville Election.

(Special to the Constitution.)

GAINESVILLE, Dec. 14, 1875.

The municipal election to-day passed off quietly. The Eagle ticket, headed by D G Candler, for mayor, defeated Dr. H. S. Bradley, the present incumbent by 83 majority.

E.

IT LOOKS QUEER.

The Reported Significance of the Recent Visit of Ex-Senator Gwinn.

It will be recollected that several weeks ago ex-Senator Gwinn, of California, was in Atlanta and remained several days. Mr. Gwinn is a capitalist and man of extensive influence in California, and his visit was presumed to have some particular significance, but what the import of any mission he might be upon was, could not be ascertained. Some persons fondly hoped that the wealthy old Californian was preparing to invest a million or two of his hard money in some of your Georgia enterprises or mining privileges. Such did not prove to be the distinguished visitor's purpose, however, and he departed quietly, and is now domiciled for the season in Washington City.

A SINGULAR STATEMENT

concerning Mr G's visit has been made within the last few days and was mentioned to a reporter of THE CONSTITUTION on Sunday last. The report goes that the senator visited Atlanta in the interests of the present Pacific railroad and California institutions intimately allied with it, and therefore in opposition to the projected Tom Scott or Southern Pacific road. The Central and Union Pacific roads and their connections will decline in value and importance upon the passage of the bill now before congress, providing for the guaranteeing of the interest upon the bonds of the Texas Pacific road. All the great interests of San Francisco and the country adjacent, as well as all to the north, are vitally dependent for a continuance of their prosperity and value upon the defeat of the southern line to San Diego. These are the reasons of the great opposition to that line which is found upon the middle and north Pacific slopes.

THE EX-SENATOR'S PURPOSE

is understood to have been to learn the extent of any division of sentiment upon the pending scheme that might exist here, and to find out leading men opposed to the Scott measure. For this purpose he is said to have consulted several prominent railroad and commercial men in our midst. What encouragement he received we do not know.

Our young friend A M Wilson, at W F Stokes, took unto himself a better half yesterday and is now on his bridal tour. We wish them happiness and prosperity.

THE MACON FAILURES.

An Interesting Document Connected With One of the Collapsed Institutions.

Since the publication in THE CONSTITUTION of the 14th, of the facts concerning the failures in Macon, notably the Planter's Bank and Lawton & Willingham, there has been expressed a very general desire to know something definite concerning the bank failure. While ready to put facts before the public, we have no desire to deal in reckless sensationalism and so ignore all mere rumors.

THE LATEST SHOWING.

As a matter of fact, and an interesting one in this connection, we present herewith the last statement of the bank's affairs, sworn to by the cashier, and filed in the executive office, as the law requires. It shows the bank's status, July 1st, 1875.

THE STATEMENT

of the bank's liabilities and assets upon that day, were as follows:

Liabilities—July 1, 1875.	
Capital stock	$132,000 00
Individual deposits	50,463 19
Discount and interest	10,445 88
Due stockholders on dividends	286 50
Total	$203,194 07

Resources—July 1, 1875.	
Discounted notes	$165,569 55
Bills of exchange maturing	6,116 64
Exchange to our credit in N. Y.	7,859 01
Exchange to our Cr. in Savannah	499 88
Banking house, fixtures, etc.	8,492 96
Expense account	705 48
Cash on hand	13,939 65
Total	$203,194 07

We are given the understanding that the above report

WAS NOT PUBLISHED

at the time that it was made out—a matter of duty upon the part of the officers of the bank, made so by the laws of the state—and, indeed, that it has never been published until now. What significance the report might or does now have, we cannot presume to say—it doubtless speaks for itself.

The Library.

On the 21st instant, we believe, a librarian and secretary of the board of directors of the Y. M. L. A. are to be elected. For the former position the applicants are "too numerous to enumerate," but for the latter position, the holder of which is equally a member of the board with others, we have heard no one named except our esteemed friend Wm A Shorter, the late anniversary orator of the association. Some of his friends announce him and will urge his election, which would be a selection open to no objections.

A MARE'S NEST.

And in It Jesse W. Jackson Discovers Some Curious Eggs!

He Claims a Hearing and Sounds His Bugle!

By special messenger, or envoy extraordinary, we received last evening the following open card from Jesse W. Jackson. He claims that he should be heard and into the midst of this Kilkenny scramble for public pap we are perfectly willing that he should plunge. Hence, we give his card, prefacing it with the assurance that he "assumes the whole responsibility," and that in the subject matters of this embroglio we have no more interest than in the search for the man who cracked Wm. Patterson's noggin with a brick:

"ISH DIS CURIOUS?"

EDITORS CONSTITUTION:—It is to me passing strange that the "local" of your paper who does me the honor of notice so frequently of late should seek to favor

THE OFFICE-HOLDERS' FANDANGO

of Tuesday night last, when he well knows the meeting as organized and conducted was an outrage on common decency, and but little better than mob violence. Gov. Conley and Henry P. Farrow well knew I would be on hand and would organize that last night, winning smiles on every hand and votes for the gold bracelet. Mamie Kenney, her opponent, will give her a close race.

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A SINGULAR STATEMENT

concerning Mr G's visit has been made within the last few days and was mentioned to a reporter of THE CONSTITUTION on Sunday last. The report goes that the ex-senator visited Atlanta in the interests of the present Pacific railroad and California institutions intimately allied with it, and therefore in opposition to the projected Tom Scott or Southern Pacific road. The Central and Union Pacific roads and their connections will decline in value and importance upon the passage of the bill now before congress, providing for the guaranteeing of the interest upon the bonds of the Texas Pacific road. All the great interests of San Francisco and the country adjacent, as well as all to the north, are vitally dependent for a continuance of their prosperity and value upon the defeat of the southern line to San Diego. These are the reasons of the great opposition to that line which is found upon the middle and north Pacific slopes.

THE EX-SENATOR'S PURPOSE

is understood to have been to learn the extent of any division of sentiment upon the pending scheme that might exist here, and to find out leading men opposed to the Scott measure. For this purpose he is said to have consulted several prominent railroad and commercial men in our midst. What encouragement he received we do not know.

Our young friend A M Wilson, at W F Stokes, took unto himself a better half yesterday and is now on his bridal tour. We wish them happiness and prosperity.

THE MACON FAILURES.

An Interesting Document Connected With One of the Collapsed Institutions.

Since the publication in THE CONSTITUTION of the 14th, of the facts concerning the failures in Macon, notably the Planter's Bank and Lawton & Willingham, there has been expressed a very general desire to know something definite concerning the bank failure. While ready to put facts before the public, we have no desire to deal in reckless sensationalism and so ignore all mere rumors.

THE LATEST SHOWING.

As a matter of fact, and an interesting one in this connection, we present herewith the last statement of the bank's affairs, sworn to by the cashier, and filed in the executive office, as the law requires. It shows the bank's status, July 1st, 1875.

THE STATEMENT

of the bank's liabilities and assets upon that day, were as follows:

Liabilities—July 1, 1875.	
Capital stock

The Daily "Constitution"

"GUILTY SHALL ESCAPE."

At midnight in his guarded tent
Ulysses dreamed about the hour
When he, our third term president,
Should taste unbounded power;
In dreams a servile horde of men
Had nominated him again,
In dreams, with mouth agape,
He crushed the mighty whisky ring,
And on its ruins rose a king,
And still heard Bristow sweetly sing,
"None guilty shall escape!"

Then westward in the state of Pukes,
Did Bristow range his juries well;
All firm of front and fierce of looks,
And very keen of smell.
The whisky thieves before them stood,
And Bristow's juries drank their blood,
And hung their walls with crape;
Still flashed the word from Washington,
When many doughty deed was done,
"None guilty shall escape!"

But days passed on—Ulysses woke,
No time for dreaming then;
At his own house the blow was struck,
Aimed at his faithful men.
He woke to see them falling fast,
Like leaves before the autumn blast,
While some in flattened shape
Beneath avenging law lay prone,
Then came the cry from Washington,
"Some guilty may escape!"

Ulysses mounts his charger now,
And fast he rides afield;
Before him every head must bow,
And every arm must yield.
What matters justice, truth or right?
Shall he not save, in law's despite,
From such a furious rape,
The friends who sat with him on high?
Then loud and louder swelled the cry,
"One guilty shall escape!"

Oh, it is grand to press the law,
And all its blood hounds urge;
But hard to feel the halter draw,
Or taste ourselves the scourge.
So come what may, or come what must,
Our friends shall never bite the dust,
Beneath avenging grape;
But we will slaughter Henderson,
While swells the cry from Washington,
"One guilty shall escape!"

—Mrs. Speaker Kerr is said to be handsome. Extremes meet.

—Michigan has eighteen persons who are over a hundred years old.

—West Virginia claims a goose 110 years old. "The survival of the fittest!"

—A Schenectady girl at a spelling school sa' down on "pantaloons."

—Clara Morris is in Baltimore. She will not appear upon the stage again for some months.

—Queen Marie Antionette is to be canonized, if a party of French prelates can reach that result.

—Christmas is coming, and when the roll is called that morning every little child should answer "present."—Yonkers Gazette.

—The New York Times protests against the "scented programmes" introduced at Herr Von Bulow's concerts—"reeking with musk."

—Miss Braddon is busy at work upon her thirteenth novel. It will be entitled "Joshua Haggard's Daughter."

—Mlle Lucca has decided to confine herself to mezzo-soprana parts in future. Her voice is veering in upper register.

—Two Rothschilds, cousins, are to marry. Although this is said to be a physiological error it tends to keep the money in the family.

—Steam is reckoned to be ninety times cheaper than manual powr, seventy times cheaper than electro-motive power, and ten times cheaper than horse-power.

—When a man has been hard at work in an obscure way for years and at length achieves success, nine-tenths of his acquaintances insult him by offering congratulations on his "luck."

—A new dance, called "La Fauvette," has been invented at Vienna. It combines the excellence of the valse and polka. It is expected to create a great furore this season in Paris.

—The Rev. Mr. Glendenning, formerly of Jersey City, has not been altogether a success at Henry, Ill., as a great many members of the Presbyterian congregation that called him have seceded and organized a congregational church.

—When you are on the way to your marriage, young man, there there is no necessity of looking as though you were on the way to a bank you know had bursted. A brave man meets misery with a smile.—Mayfield (Ky.) Monitor.

—Christmas time looms up in the near future, and now devoted wives, daughters and sweethearts begin to save up their pin-money, act mysteriously, look wise, and expect a fellow to behave toward them unusually soft and tender.

—Scott Siddons parts her hair on one side, and the morning after her appearance at Lewiston, Maine, all the girls in one of the schools appeared with hair a la Siddons. But all the boys came out with their hair parted in the middle, and the Siddons style at once declined.

—Mrs. Field, who used to accompany Mrs. Tilton so regularly to court during the scandal trial, generously raised $400 for her from members of the woman's club in Brooklyn, and presented it to her with other gifts a few days ago. Mrs. Tilton resides very quietly with her mother in a small tenement on the outskirts of Brooklyn.—Graphic.

—A goose that sees another drink will do the same, though he is not thirsty. The custom of drinking for company, when drinking is dispensable and prejudicial, seems to be a case of the same kind, and to put a man, feathers only excepted, upon a footing with a goose.

—"Crucible," the drama in which Hon. A. Oakey Hall is to make his debut on the stage, is said to be the joint production of Dion Boucicault, W. H. Hurlbut, of the New York World, Mr. Stuart, manager of the Park theatre, and Mr. Hall. The title would indicate, if titles indicate anything, that the drama will have a refined tendency, and abound in melting scenes.

—A dispatch from San Francisco announces the death of J. Ross Browne at his residence in Oakland. Mr. Browne has been before the public for many years as a spicy writer of travelers' books and a contributor to Harper's Magazine. For several years past he has been identified with the material development of the far west, and about five years ago published a large volume detailing the resources of the Pacific slope. He was fifty-eight years of age at the time of his death.

—The skeleton in the Astor household, if there were one, is not likely to come to light through litigation over the last testament of the recently deceased. He made his will in 1856, and amended it from time to time with nine different codicils. The policy of old John Jacob was faithfully pursued. A few hundred thousands were left to daughters and granddaughters, and $250,000 to the Astor library, but all the rest to his son as trustee for his own children. The plan of William B. Astor is to keep the estate as far as possible, unbroken; and as his father left the estate not to him, but to his children, so he leaves his property not to his own, but to his children's children.

Summary of State News.

BUTLER.

—At the supper given by the Butler band, a large pumpkin was voted to Birch as the ugliest man in the house. He beat all opposition forty votes.—Herald.

DAHLONEGA.

—The mountains have been covered with snow for the past week.

—Messrs. Burnsides killed several shoats, 7 or 8 months, that averaged 165 pounds each.

—A rich gold vein has been struck on the Boly field vein, which yields $100 to the panful.

—The rains have retarded operations at the gold mines.

—In September last, two men by the name of Cooper and Crossing, stole in Murray county, two horses, and effected good their escape as far as Columbus, Georgia. There, upon suspicion, were arrested, on confession cast into prison and kept until the authorities of Murray county brought them back and confined them in the cells of the county jail. About two weeks ago their cold, damp, dismal walls, becoming so disagreeable, that forbearance to them ceased to be a virtue, and in a rage of passion burst asunder their prison locks and are now as free as a bird. On the night of the 5th inst., three armed men in disguise went to the house of Crossing's brother, (the horse thief) burst open the door, threw in a ball of fire and at the same moment rushing into the house. Crossing having been visited by the same party a short time prior to this assault, had prepared a pistol to defend himself, and upon seeing his enemies, as it is supposed, fired into them, when immediately a ball struck just below the left breast and ranging in the direction of the heart. It is thought that one of the disguised men was wounded by Crossing's shot, as blood was found next morning in the direction in which the party went.—Signal.

GRIFFIN.

—We are glad to learn that Dr. DeVotie has sufficiently recovered from his late illness and will be able to fill his pulpit at the Baptist church.

—Thrashalding restorer thrashes out consumption.

—After calm and mature investigation, patient research and thorough examination of the subject, Speer says the average Griffin girl is "made up" of two hundred and forty-bones, one hundred and sixty-nine muscles, one ten dollar bonnet, three thousand two hundred and forty pins, twenty yards of dress, a pair of striped stockings and sundry stray copies of the Sunny South and Griffin News to give a literary "prominence" to the outfit.

—We have the following particulars of a fatal affray which occurred in Butts county on Friday last between Sam Mays and a well known desperado, Seals Hall, resulting in the death of the latter. It appears that an old feud existed between the two men, and they met last Friday in the road near the widow Mays', where the quarrel was renewed and Hall shot at Mays twice with a shot gun without effect, whereupon Mays shot him through the brain with a pistol, killing him instantly. Mays awaited custody and gave himself up, acting as he did on the defensive. Hall is represented as a desperado of whom everybody was afraid. He removed to Butts county several years ago from Mississippi, it was thought to escape the laws of that state for a murder he had committed out there. He has killed one man in Butts since his stay in that county, and the feud between him and Mays is thought to have had its origin from a belief on the part of Mays that he had had a hand in the killing of his father some year or so ago. Every one regards Hall's death as a God send to the community.—News.

JEFFERSON.

—On Monday evening last a man calling himself John Jones, and hailing from White county, was brought to Jefferson by Messrs. Brooks, Porterfield and two Messrs. Tolbert, and committed to jail—the charge against him being that of store breaking.—Forest News.

LUMPKIN.

—Two Lumpkin sportsmen went out hunting rabbits one day last week and brought home three swamp rabbits that weighed in the aggregate 20 pounds. One old fellow tipped the beam at 9 1-2 pounds.

—A kind hearted subscriber brought us in yesterday a quarter of beef and a dollar and two cents in fractional currency.

—The second tramp of the season was in town Thursday. He was out of money, but said he had claims on the farmers of Stewart and Randolph counties for over seven thousand dollars.—Independent.

SAVANNAH.

—The Rev. H. M. Turner, colored, who draws pay as an inspector in the custom house, and whose chief employment consists in talking for the party, holds his appointment direct from the treasury department at Washington.

—In a scuffle on the Ogeechee road between two cousins, Joe Carter, Jr., and Robert Carter, the former fell over a log and broke his neck.

—The body of a man, supposed to be a piano tuner, was found on the canal with his hands clutched across his breast in water one foot deep. It is a mysterious case and parties are puzzled to know whether it is a suicide or a case of murder.—News.

VALDOSTA.

—Valdosta wants a public library.

—Valdosta was visited by a killing frost on the 20th inst.,—the first this season. Tomatoes, okra, and other vegetables remained perfectly green and full of fruit up to that time, which is something unusual in this section.—Times.

CUPID'S CYCLONE IN GEORGIA.

—Robert C Fitts to Miss Mattie C. Mims, of Troup county.

—J. L. Fielder to Miss Carrie Moore, of Carroll county.

—W. H. Crocker, of Stewart county, to Miss Adelaide Butler, of Webster county.

—W. H. Woodruff to Miss Mary Turner, of Lumpkin.

—J. D. Bugg, of Pickens county, to Miss Lizzie Roach, of Dawson county.

—J. J. Yokum, of Tallahassee, Fla., to Miss Mattie L. Cox, of Savannah.

—Israel Hawk, of Appling county, to Miss T. Dove, of Telfair county.

DEATH'S DOINGS IN GEORGIA.

—Mrs. William Bradford, of Valdosta.

—Mr. A. Halton, of Telfair county.

Galen and Hippocrates gained immortal fame as physicians. Their names will live forever, but the remedies which they used are either discarded or forgotten. From their time to the present day new remedies and so-called specifics have been offered to the public, have been tried and found wanting, but now the untiring efforts of our physicians seem crowned with success in the production of the celebrated Home Stomach Bitters. Whenever they have been tried, they have invariably produced a beneficial effect on all diseases of the bowels and liver. dec15-d2taw1w&wlt

A Widely Applicable Remedy.

Few remedies are applicable to such a wide range of disorders as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and this not because it special properties adapted to the cure of each—such a pretence would be manifestly absurd—but on account of its wonderfully improving effect upon the general tone of the system, and its alterative action upon the organs of nutrition, secretion and discharge. Besides its well known properties as a remedy for intermittent and remittent fevers, dyspepsia, constipation, torpidity of the liver, general debility, urinary and uterine difficulties, it invariably proves to be highly serviceable in overcoming anæmia hypochondria, rheumatism, insomnia, and many other disorders and disabilities originating in poverty or impurity of the blood, nervous weakness or over-excitment, or an imperfect performance of the physical junctions. dec10-deodlw&wlt

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C. W. GRAY & CO.,

Graysville.....Georgia.

CONTRACTORS AND LIME DEALERS will find us prepared to supply the cheapest Lime in the market. The capacity of our Kiln enables us to always fill orders without delay. The high character already attained by our Lime, as evinced by the endorsement of builders and architects all over the country, fully proves its good quality. We guarantee a bushel of our Lime to yield as much when slaked and to form as strong a bond in work as any in the market, and invite comparison and test with any other lime. Analysis of our Plastering Lime, by Prof. Wm. J. Land, of Atlanta, shows 90 per cent. of carbonate of lime, proving it to be one of the purest in the world

Our Hydraulic Lime

is superior for cisterns, sewers, foundation and walls, and will give satisfaction to using it.

Special rates of freight on car load from the works to all the principal points in the South.

To Planters.

We will furnish Lime for Agricultural Purposes cheaper than any other Works in the South can do. aug6—dsun-wed6m

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A VALUABLE FARM, on Macon and Western Railroad, near Forsyth, Monroe county, Georgia, containing FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY ACRES, first-rate Farming Land, to Exchange for Property in or near Atlanta. Apply to

ABBOTT & KENDRICK,
63 Whitehall street,
dec2—dtf Atlanta, Ga.

Dalton Redledeme

Stop denouncing Dalton Hotels till you try

The Duff Green House.

A NEW HOUSE! NEW FURNITURE!

And everything about the premises new except the proprietor. L. P. THOMAS,
aug25—dtf Proprietor.

Hotel for Rent.

THE "BARTOW HOUSE," in Cartersville, Georgia, is offered for rent, on reasonable terms. Possession to be given December 25th, 1875.

MARKET REPORTS.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

NEW YORK, December 14.—Cotton dull; sales 300 bales; uplands 13 5-16; Orleans 13¾.

Futures opened barely steady; December 13 2-16@13⅛; January 13⅛@13 5-16; February 13 15-32@13⅜; March 13 11-16@13 23-32; April 13⅝@13 15-16; May 14 1-16@14 3-16.

Money 5. Gold 114¼. Exchange—long $4 85¼; short $4 86¼. Stocks dull and lower. Governments inactive. State bonds steady, except South Carolina, which are a little better.

Flour dull and heavy. Wheat firm and declining. Corn—quiet and declining. Pork heavy at $21 50. Lard firm; steam 13. Turpentine steady at 37. Rosin dull at $1 70@$1 77½ for strained. Freights firm.

LIVERPOOL, December 14.—noon.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 7; middling Orleans 7⅛; sales 12,000 bales, including 8,000 for speculation and export; receipts 15,400; American 11,000; cotton to arrive weaker, sellers at nights prices.

LIVERPOOL, December 14—1:30 P.M.—Cotton sales on a basis of middling uplands nothing below low middlings shipped in December or January per sail 6⅝.

LIVERPOOL, December 14—3:00 P.M.—Cotton sales to-day include 5,900 bales American.

LONDON, December 14.—Erie 14¾.

PARIS, December 14.—Rentes 66f 45.

Atlanta Wholesale Price Current

[CORRECTED DAILY.]

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, Ga., December 14, 1875.

REMARKS.—Business quiet.

Atlanta Money Market.

GOLD—			
Buying	112	Selling	114
SILVER—			
Buying	105	Selling	110
EXCHANGE—			
Buying at ¼ off		Selling	par
BONDS—			
Georgia 6s	90@92	Atlanta City 8s	83@86
Georgia 7s	100@102	Atlanta 10s	103@105
Ga. 7s gold	99@100	Aug'sta City 7s	83@85
Ga. 8s	102@105	Georgia R. R.	95@98
Atlanta Water	75@77	A. & W.P.R.R.	98@100
Atlanta City 7s	74@76	Savannah City	84@87
STOCKS—			
Ga: R. R.	79@81	A. & W. P. R. R	75@77
C. R. R.	50@53		

Atlanta Produce Market.

PORK—gross	@7¾
BEEF CATTLE	2@3
EGGS	25
BUTTER—	
Country	20
Tennessee	22@25
POULTRY—	
Grown chickens	20
Spring chickens	15
Dressed chickens	11@12
Geese	40@50
Ducks	20
Dressed turkeys	12½@14
Turkeys	75@$1 00
FEATHERS	50@60
BEESWAX	25@27
RAGS	2½@3
DRIED FRUIT—	
Peaches, unpeeled	8½
Peaches halves	8¾@9
Peaches peeled	10@12½
Apples peeled	@7½
Apples unpeeled	no market

Atlanta Grocery Market.

CORN—	
Prime white, old	70
New corn (shelled)	65@85
Ear	50
MEAL	65@70
GRITS	$6 00
WHEAT	$1 30@$1 50
Seed	$1 75@$2 00
WHEAT BRAN	$1 10@$1 20
BARLEY	none
RYE	$1 35
OATS	60@72
HAY—	
Timothy	$1 35
Clover	$1 10@1 40
Tennessee	$1 10@1 30
POTATOES—	
PEAS—	
Stock	$1 00@$1 10
Sweet	50@75 per bushel
Irish	$3@3 25 per barrel
CABBAGE	market overstocked
ONIONS	$3 50 per bbl
MOLASSES—	
Barrels	33
Tierces	32
Hhds	31
SYRUPS—	
New York	50@68
New Orleans	55@60
MACKEREL—	
No. 1 half bbls $7 50; kits	$1 75@2
No 2 half bbls $6 50; kits	$1 25@1 40
No. 3 bbls $9 50; half $6 00; kits	$1 15
COFFEE—	
Rio	23@26
Java	37½
SUGAR—	
A	11¾
White extra C	11
Yellow C	10¾
Demerara	11
New Orleans	10¼@10¾
FLOUR—	
Fancy	$8 00
Extra family	$7 25@7 50
Family	$6 50@6 75
Extra	$6 25@6 50
Superfine	$5 00
BACON—	
Clear sides	none
Clear rib sides	none
Shoulders	10
BULK MEATS—	
Clear sides	none
Clear rib sides	11½
Long clear sides	11½
Shoulders	9@9½
HAMS—	
Sugar-cured hams	none
Country	none
Bulk hams	12@13
LARD—	
Tierces	14¼
Kegs and cans	16
Buckets	16
HOMINY	$5 50
CHEESE	15@15½
VINEGAR	25@40
SOAP—	
Poor man's	$3 50
Diamond	$6 00
English crown	$3 25
SUNDRIES—	
Bologna	12½@15
Dried Beef	16@17½
Buckwheat Flour	$12 per bbl
Atmore's Mince Meat, half bbls	12½

Wines and Liquors.

CORN WHISKY—	
Proof, 100 per cent	$1 45@1 90
80 per ct	$1 20
Miscellaneous.	
LIME—35@40; hydraulic $1 50.	
NAILS—	
12d, 10d	$3 50
LEATHER—	
Sole, hemlock, good damaged	26@28
Good	29@33
White oak	40@50
Black upper	40@55
SALT—	
Liverpool	$1 50
POWDER—	
Rifle	$6 00
Blasting	$4 50
SHOT—	
Buck	$2 75
Drop	$2 50
BAGGING—	
Domestic	14
Borneo	14
Gunny	11
IRON TIES—	
	5½
P'ed	4½

Dry Goods.

TICKING	8@24
STRIPES	9@15
OSNABURGS	10½@12
CAMBRICS	6½@7½
PRINTS	6½@7½
BROWN SHEETINGS	8½@9
SHIRTINGS	6½@8½
Bleached sheetings and shirtings	8@15½
DOMESTICS—	
4-4	9@9½
7-8	7½@8
3-4	6@6½
YARNS	$1 10

Fruits and Confectioneries.

APPLES—Georgia raised	$2 25@$2 50 per bbl
Northern	$5 50@6
PEARS	$5 00@$6 00
ORANGES—	
Louisiana, each	2½@3
Florida	2½@3
LEMONS	$12 50
Palermo	14@15
RAISINS—	
Layers, whole, per box	$3 00@3 50
Layer, half "	$1 75@3 00
CURRANTS—	
In barrels	10
CITRON—	
Leghorn per lb	35
FIGS—	
Selected Elems, drums per lb	17½
DATES—In frails	8½
PRUNES—In barrels, per lb	14@15
NUTS AND ALMONDS—	
Languedoc	25
Taragona	25
Pecan Nuts	20
Brazil	12½@15
English Walnuts	15@20
Filberts	12½@15
PEA NUTS—	
Tennessee choice, per bushel	$1 75@2
Wilmington, fancy, per lb	9@10
TEAS—In five pound caddies—	
Oolong	$1 00@1 25
Imperial	$1 00@1 25
FIRE CRACKERS—	
No. 1 extra, 40 packages per box	$3 50

Tobacco.

CHEWING—	
Common, sound, 11-in new per lb	50@55
Common, sound, 11-in old per lb	58@70
Medium, 11-in old	65@75
Good 11-in old	68@75
Fine 11-in old	75@85
Bright navys	58@65
Eights 6-in	60@65
Good	70@73
Fine 12-in, pounds, good	68@70
Solitz A A A	$1 10
Brown's Extra, 12-in	$1 00
Log Cabin, 12 in	$1 00
SMOKING—	
Dozen	65

Special Medicine.

DR. RICE,

No. 37 Court Place,
Louisville, Kentucky.

A REGULARLY Educated and legally qualified Physician and the most successful as his practice will prove. Cures all forms of Private, Chronic and Sexual Diseases; Spermatorrhea and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth or sexual excesses in maturer years or other causes, and producing some of the following effects Nervousness, Seminal Emissions, Dimness of Sight, Defective Memory, Physical Decay, Aversion to Society of Females, Confusion of Ideas, Loss of Sexual Power, etc., rendering marriage unhappy or improper, are thoroughly and permanently cured. Syphilis positively and entirely eradicated from the system. Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Piles and other Private Diseases quickly cured. Patients treated by mail or express. Consultation free and invited, charges reasonable, and correspondence strictly confidential.

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of 150 pages sent to any address (securely sealed for thirty cents. Should be read by all. Address as above. [aug6-d&w

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Marriage Guide.

A Private Counsellor in the Married, or those about to Marry, on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries in the science of reproduction, preservation of the complexion, &c.

This is an interesting work of two hundred and sixty pages with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married or contemplate marriage; still, it is a book that ought to be kept under lock and key, and not left carelessly about the house.

It contains the experience and advice of a physician whose reputation is world wide, and should be in the private drawer of every male and female throughout the entire globe. It embraces everything on the subject of the generative system that is worth knowing, and much that is not published to any other work.

Sent to any one free of postage for Fifty Cents.

Address Dr. Butts Dispensary, No. 13 S. Eighth street St. Louis, Mo

Notice to the Afflicted and Unfortunate.

Before applying to the numerous quacks who advertise in public papers, or using any "Quack Remedies, peruse Dr. Butts' work, no matter what your disease is or how deplorable your condition.

Dr. Butts' complete, a double house of twenty-six rooms) is indorsed by some of the most celebrated medical professors of this country and Europe, and can be consulted personally or by mail, on the diseases mentioned in his various and lucid pamphlets, at 13 North Eighth street, between Market and Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

MARRIAGE GUIDE AND BOOK OF NATURE.

DR. BOHANNAN'S Marriage Guide teaches all the inquisitive should know on Courtship, Marriage, the Physiological Mysteries and Revelations of the sexual system, Philosophy of Reproduction, who should marry, the impediments to marriage, &c., &c., is the only reality scientific work of the kind ever published, containing 300 pages and is complete in every respect. Sent by Mail securely sealed on receipt of 50 cts. Address, Dr. C. A. BOHANNAN, 608 North Fifth st., St. Louis, Mo. Established in 1857.

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ONE THIRD IS SAVED

in quantity by their perfect purity and great strength; the only kinds made by a practical Chemist and Physician, with scientific care to insure uniformity, healthfulness, delicacy and freedom from all injurious substances. They are far superior to the common adulterated kinds. Obtain the genuine. Observe our Trade Marks as above, "Cream" Baking Powder, "Hand and Cornucopia." Buy the Baking Powder only in cans securely labelled. Many have been deceived in loose or bulk Powder sold as Dr. Price's.

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Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati

STEAM MILL FOR SALE

I WILL sell, to the highest bidder, in Jonesboro, on the first Tuesday in January, 1876, an excellent STEAM FLOUR, GRIST AND SAW MILLS AND COTTON GIN; 35-horse power engine, one Merchant Wheat Mill and Bolt, one Corn Mill, with Grain Elevator attached; No. 1 2½ story framed building, 40x56—Cotton Gin detached The Cotton Gin, properly run, will pay at least

$1,000 Each Year Profits.

The Saw Mill pays well. There is a good run of Wheat and Corn custom. Terms—1 cash; balance on time, secured; or I will sell privately before the day of sale; will exchange it for merchandise. It is good property and pays well.

nov21-d0fri W. A. MELSON.

NOTICE.

ATLANTA, December 9th, 1875.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Wm. M. Pendleton & Co., Alabama street, Atlanta, Ga., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, for the purpose of renewing the limited partnership heretofore existing in the Cigar and Tobacco business. The unsettled business of said firm will be closed by the new firm. Pendleton & Kennedy.

WM. M. PENDLETON,
General Partner,
JNO. P. CRICHTON,
Special Partner.
December 9, 1875.
dec10—d1aw0w

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.

THIS is to certify that Wm. M. Pendleton and Henry P. Kennedy, of said county, as general partners, and John P. Crichton, of the same county, as special partner, have this day entered into a copartnership under the name and firm of Pendleton & Kennedy, in which name their business will be conducted.

The business of said partnership will be the buying and selling Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Pipes, and such things as are legitimately connected with said business, by Wholesale and Retail, in the city of Atlanta.

The names of all the general partners are Wm. M. Pendleton and Henry P. Kennedy, and the name of the special partner is John P. Crichton, all of whom reside in the city of Atlanta, Georgia. John P. Crichton, the special partner, has contributed ten thousand dollars ($10,000 00) cash to the common stock of said copartnership, which been has actually and bona fide put in to said partnership business. Said partnership to commence on the 10th day of December, 1875, and to continue for the term of three years next ensuing the date hereof.

WM. M. PENDLETON,
HENRY P. KENNEDY,
General Partners,
JNO. P. CRICHTON,
Special Partner.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.

I, J. W. Culpepper, a Notary Public in and for said county, do hereby certify that Wm. M. Pendleton, Henry P. Kennedy, general partners, and John P. Crichton, special partner, the parties signing the above, to me well known, came before me this day and severally acknowledge the above paper to be genuine, and that the above are their signatures. December 9, 1875.

J. W. CULPEPPER, N. P.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.

Personally came Wm. M. Pendleton and Henry P. Kennedy, general partners of the firm of Pendleton & Kennedy, who, on oath, say that they are the only general partners of said firm. That the certificate for said partnership has been made and filed as required by law. That John P. Crichton is the only special partner in said firm, and that said John P. Crichton has paid into the common stock of said partnership actually and bona fide, in cash, the sum of ten thousand dollars, and that the facts stated in the above certificate of the terms of said partnership are true.

WM. P. PENDLETON,
H. P. KENNEDY.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 9th day of December. 1875.

J. W. CULPEPPER, N. P.

dec10—dlaw0w-sun

For Sale at Low Figures.

20,000 FRUIT TREES, consisting of Peach, Apple, Pears, Plums, Cherry, etc.; 5,000 Grape Vines, best varieties; 20 000 Strawberry Plants, also best varieties; 5,000 Evergreens, consisting of Magnolia, Cedusidora, Cypress, Arbor Vitæ, Compact, Chinese, etc.; Red Cedar, large and beautiful; Euonymus, Arbor Vitæ and Box-wood for hedges. Also, best collection of Roses. Send for descriptive catalogue.

ALPHONS LAMBERT,
Sole Proprietor of the Central Nursery,
Fair Street, near Cemetery.
dthu—sundtuesim

Good Samaritans.

A COUNCIL of Good Samaritans will be held at the Masonic Hall, cor. Marietta and Broad streets, on Tuesday, the 14th instant, at 7 o'clock, p. m. All Companions, Royal Arch Masons, members of this order, and all Sisters of the Order in the city and neighboring towns, are respectfully invited to be present. The Degree will be conferred on such Royal Arch Masons and their wives as may desire to receive it.

MRS. A. J. SKELLY,
Excellent High Priestess.
MRS. M. A. HOLLIDAY,
Secretary.
dec14—d1t

THE CALHOUN HOTEL.

This splendid Hotel having been recently repaired and furnished, is now open for the accommodation of the traveling public. It is located in Calhoun, a beautiful town, 20 miles north of Atlanta, on the Western and Atlantic Railroad. Good water and pure mountain breeze. No expense will be spared to make guests comfortable and at home. Great inducements offered to pleasure seekers.

MRS. A. J. SKELLY,
Proprietress.
dec14—d1t

Railroads, &c.

Atlanta & West Point R. R. TIME TABLES.

To take effect Sunday, December 12, 1875, at 12:00 m.

No. 1—Night Mail & Pass. Train—Outward.

STATIONS.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Atlanta		10 25 p m
East Point	10 40 p m	10 40 p m
Red Oak	10 55 p m	10 59 p m
Fairburn	11 18 p m	11 14 p m
Palmetto	11 29 p m	11 30 p m
Powell's	11 50 p m	11 50 p m
Newnan	12 05 a m	12 06 a m
Pucket's	12 20 a m	12 21 a m
Grantville	12 39 a m	12 40 a m
Hogansville	12 56 a m	12 57 a m
Whitfield's	1 11 a m	1 16 a m
LaGrange	1 33 a m	1 34 a m
Long Cane	1 58 a m	1 58 a m
West Point	2 15 a m	

No. 2—Eve. Mail & Passenger Train—Inw'd.

West Point	12 20 p m
Long Cane	12 36 p m
LaGrange, meet No. 5	1 02 p m
Whitfield	1 21 p m
Hogansville	1 41 p m
Grantville	1 57 p m
Pucket's, m't No 3	2 13 p m
Newnan	2 29 p m
Powell's	2 47 p m
Palmetto	3 07 p m
Fairburn	3 23 p m
Red Oak	3 39 p m
East Point	3 58 p m
Atlanta	4 15 p m

No. 3—Noon Passenger Train—Outward.

Atlanta	12 00 m
East Point	12 18 p m
Red Oak	12 33 p m
Fairburn, dinner	12 52 p m
Palmetto, meet No. 6	1 29 p m
Powell's	1 45 p m
Newnan	1 58 p m
Pucket's, meet No 2	2 16 p m
Grantville	2 35 p m
Hogansville	2 54 p m
Whitfield's	3 15 p m
LaGrange	3 32 p m
Long Cane	3 57 p m
West Point	4 15 p m

No. 4—Morning Passenger Train—Inward.

West Point	2 20 a m
Long Cane	2 36 a m
LaGrange	3 01 a m
Whitfield's	3 20 a m
Hogansville	3 40 a m
Grantville	3 56 a m
Pucket's	4 15 a m
Newnan	4 34 a m
Powell's	4 50 a m
Palmetto	5 10 a m
Fairburn	5 26 a m
Red Oak	5 41 a m
East Point	6 00 a m
Atlanta	6 15 a m

No. 5—Day Freight Train—Outward.

Atlanta	7 00 a m
East Point	7 25 a m
Red Oak	7 50 a m
Fairburn	8 20 a m
Palmetto	8 50 a m
Powell's	9 30 a m
Newnan	10 05 a m
Pucketts	10 45 a m
Grantville, meet No 6	11 00 a m
Hogansville	11 45 a m
Whitfields	12 30 p m
LaGrange, meet No 2	12 55 p m
Long Cane	1 53 p m
West Point	2 22 p m

No 6—Day Freight Train—Inward.

West Point	7 30 a m
Long Cane	8 00 a m
LaGrange	8 40 a m
Whitfield	9 25 a m
Hogansville	10 10 a m
Grantville meet No 5	10 50 a m
Pucketts	11 30 a m
Newnan	12 05 p m
Powells	12 35 p m
Palmetto, meet No. 3	1 10 p m
Fairburn	1 45 p m
Red Oak	2 15 p m
East Point	2 45 p m
Atlanta	3 10 p m

Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 will run daily; Nos. 5 and 6, daily except Sunday.

Rules to be strictly observed unless varied by special order of superintendent.

L P GRANT, Superintendent.

Atlanta and Richmond Air-Lin RAILWAY

Commencing Sunday
MAY 30th, 1875.

PASSENGER TRAIN EASTWARD.
(DAILY.)

Leave Atlanta	4 10 p m
Leave New Holland	6 50 p m
Leave Mt. Airy	8 16 p m
Leave Toccoa	9 00 p m
Leave Seneca City	10 21 p m
Leave Greenville	12 12 a m
Leave Spartanburg	1 44 a m
Arrive Charlotte	5 30 a m

PASSENGER TRAIN WESTWARD,
(DAILY.)

Leave Charlotte	8 00 p m
Leave Spartanburg	11 54 p m
Leave Greenville	1 38 a m
Leave Seneca City	3 09 a m
Leave Toccoa	4 34 a m
Leave Mt. Airy	5 15 a m
Leave New Holland	6 55 a m
Arrive Atlanta	9 30 p m

ACCOMMODATION,

Leave Atlanta	6 30 a m
Arrive Atlanta	6 10 p m

Passenger trains Eastward connect at Charlotte with R. and D. trains, arriving at Richmond at 8:40 p. m., making close connections for all Eastern cities; also, with trains of C and O. Railroad for Virginia Springs, thereby avoiding midnight transfer at Charlottesville.

Passenger trains Eastward connect at Charlotte with trains of Carolina Central Railroad for Wilmington and with trains of Western Division of C. C. Railway for Lincolnton, &c.; also with trains of Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad.

Passenger trains Westward run in direct connection from 3 p m., train out of New York, making time from

New York to Atlanta ONLY 42 1-2 HOURS.

EXCURSION TICKETS to VIRGINIA SPRINGS and other summer resorts on sale at principal coupon offices in South and Southwest.

Fare as Low and Time as Quick

To Eastern Cities or Virginia Springs as by any other Route of Atlanta.

JOHN B. PECK,
Master Transportation.

Central and Southwestern Railroads.

ON and after Sunday, June 20th, passenger Trains on the Central and Southwestern Railroads and Branches, will run as follows:

TRAIN No. 1, GOING NORTH & WEST

Leaves Savannah	9 15 a m
Leaves Augusta	3 30 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 00 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 45 p m
Leaves Macon for Columbus	8 15 p m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	9 16 p m
Arrives at Colum